MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Monday, 1st March 1965.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at Thirty Minutes past Nine of the Clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER (SRI A. R. PANCHAGAVI, B.A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1965-66—PRESENTATION.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ (ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮೊದಲು ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದ ಒಂದು ಪ್ಯಾರಾವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಲು ನನಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡಸಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಓದಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಓದಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಮಹಾಶಯರೇ, 1965-66 ನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಅಂದಾಜುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನೀಗ ತಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿಡಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ವರ್ಷವು ತೃತೀಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ವರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೋ ಹಾಗೆ, ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾದ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಫಲವಾಗಿ ನಾನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಲಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಭಾಷಣದ ಎರಡನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನಿಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬಯಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sir, I now rise to present the Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 which is the last year of the Third Five-Year Plan.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಓದಬೇಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Sri H. R. Keshava murthy has raised some objection. Is it the sense of the House that it should be read in English ?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪಗೌಡ (ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ).—ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He commenced speaking in Kannada no doubt. If the members permit him, he will read it in English. The sense of the House is that it should be read in English.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—I have taken permission and I have read one para in Kannada as suggested by some of my friends.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, 1965-66 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದರಿಂದ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲು ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He has commenced in Kannada no doubt. But with the permission of the House he is proceeding in English. That matter is over.

Sri V. M. DEO (Gubbi).—It was the desire of the House that it should be read in Kannada.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There should be no debate over it.

Sri T. N. MADAPPA GOWDA.—Please take the sense of the House.

Sri H. R. KESHAVAMURTHY.—I also support that view.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have already ascertained the sense of the House.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

As in previous years, the activities of the several Departments indicating the physical targets achieved as a result of the successive Plans are given in Part II which I do not propose to read.

This is the Third Budget which I am privileged to present to the Legislature. During this period I have been confronted with the onerous task of dealing with several demands of various Departments with the limited resources available. The heavy investments on developmental activities during the successive Plans without appreciable returns immediately, the mounting expenditure on Welfare Departments coupled with the growing Debt burden, the vagaries of monsoon and the sporadic outbursts creating Law and Order problems have caused great stresses and strains on the State's economy. In spite of difficulties and complicated problems we are doing our very best to satisfy the aspirations of the people. In my previous Budget Speech I had referred to the overall deficit of Rs. 50 to 60 crores in implementing the Third Five-Year Plan.

We have tried to convince the Planning Commission of the efforts made in raising resources and we have succeeded in getting additional assistance from the Centre. I am confident that, with the normal shortfalls in certain sectors and the reserves which we have utilised, it might be possible to make up the gap to a considerable extent. But we will be failing in our duty if we do not keep up the promise of raising minimum resources during 1965-66. With all differences of opinion, I am sure the Hon'ble Members will recognise that our Plans cannot be let down in midstream and we should do all that is possible in accelerating the rate of Economic Development. In embarking on big Plans it is true that there are bound to be shortcomings but we have to march ahead rectifying the same. I will now briefly refer to a few salient features.

Food Position

The food position in the latter part of the last calendar year was not satisfactory. Several measures were taken by the State Government in consultation with the Government of India for trying to make foodgrains available to the consuming public at reasonable prices. The prices of various varieties of paddy and rice as also Jawar have been fixed.

The several steps taken by Government regarding procurement and movement of foodgrains are already known to the Hon'ble Members. A sum of Rupees one crore was made available to Co-operative Societies to increase their borrowing capacity. This is in the nature of retiring Share Capital. Government also stood guarantee to the extent of Rs. 5 crores to enable the Societies to obtain necessary funds from State Bank of India and acquire and stock foodgrains to the above extent. In addition, Government have also placed another sum of Rupees one crore at the disposal of the Director of Food Supplies to acquire foodgrains direct through the Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Government of India have also been approached for

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

short-term finance to meet the cost of procurement of Jawar and Paddy. I hope all these steps will enable Government to acquire and hold sufficient buffer stocks and thereby control the prices.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ನಂತರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಡ ಪ್ರತಿಯೋ ? ಈಗ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರ ಗ್ಯಾಲರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ನಭೆಗಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member need not refer like that. That is not proper.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಆದ ನಂತರ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದು ಸಾಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಭೆಯ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, Order.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಸ್ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದೀ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order, the Hon'ble Member cannot obstruct the Hon'ble Minister like that. I have ascertained the sense of the House and he is allowed to proceed in English. Now the Hon'ble Member cannot obstruct him like that.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳ ಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have told you that I have ascertained the sense of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿ ಇದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Economic Conditions.

Sri B. D. JATTI,—

In the agricultural sector, the available data indicate that the agricultural production in the State in general did not suffer any material setback in 1963-64 compared to the position which obtained during the

preceding year. The overall position in regard to agricultural production in the State was satisfactory during 1963-64 and the index of agricultural production moved up from 121·0 in 1962-63 (Base : 1956-57—100) to 121·8 in 1963-64. But there was a decline in the production of foodgrains by 1·4 per cent, the relative index falling to 124·7 in 1963-64 from 126·2 in 1962-63. The position in regard to the output of non-food crops was better. The estimates of production of important food and non-food crops during the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given below :

(Figures in tons)

	*1962-63**	*1963-64***	*Percentage variation*
Cereals ...	37,95,544	37,19,434	—2·0
Pulses ...	3,04,784	3,07,549	+0·9
Groundnuts ...	4,74,498	5,59,827	+18·0
Cotton @ ...	4,29,153	4,36,041	+1·6
Sugarcane ...	57,10,455	61,75,800	+8·1

* Partially revised estimates.

** Final forecast estimates.

@ Bales of 392 lbs.

The figures of production of the important industries are given below for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 :

Industry	*Unit*	*Production during*		*Percentage variation*
		1962-63	*1963-64*	
Pig Iron Crude and Semi-finished.	Metric tons	90,870	102,324	+12·6
Steel ...	,,	45,741	47,780	+4·5
Finished Steel ...	,,	40,104	41,831	+4·3
Sugar ...	,,	129,356	119,094	—7·9
Paper ...	,,	41,127	49,981	+21·5
Cement ...	'000 M. tons	754·7	859·6	+13·9

Sri T. N. MADAPPA GOWDA.—I rise to a point of order.

Sri B. D JATTI.— During the reading of the Budget speech, there can be no point of order. You can decide.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮಾದಪ್ಪ ಗೌಡ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲೇ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು ಹೊರೆಯುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರ ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ. ಇದು ಸದನ್ಯರ ಹಕ್ಕು ಭಾಧ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಜೆಟ್ ರಹಸ್ಯ ಹೊರಗೆಡವಿದಂತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯೇ ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is no point of order. There cannot be any point of order regarding persons in the galleries.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

With the exception of sugar industry, which registered a decline in production, the other important industries recorded increases in production during the year 1963-64. During that year, the value of production in most of the Government Commercial undertakings also increased compared to 1962-63. The available production figures relating to industries in the State upto September 1964 also indicate that the upward trend in production is continuing.

The data received from the Employment Exchanges in the State show that the employment opportunities in the State during 1963-64 were fewer compared to 1962-63. The number of vacancies notified during 1963-64 was 34,417 compared to 37,212 in 1962-63 and the placements effected during 1963-64 were 22,997 as against 24,352 in 1962-63. But the information available upto September 1964 has indicated an improvement in the employment situation during 1964-65.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಏನು ಅಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುವುದು ಆದನಂತರ ಸಚಿವರು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ನಾವು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನನಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He began his speech in Kannada. He is reading the speech in English according to the sense of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯ ಓದಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹ ಓದಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಲೇಷನ್ ಆದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿದ್ದು ನಮಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಓದಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member cannot question the sense of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲ ಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಏಕೆ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—It is not for one member to challenge the sense of the House.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

The index number of wholesale prices of all agricultural commodities, which stood at 152·5 in September 1963 (Base : 1952-53—100), moved up to 191·9 in September 1964, *i.e.*, by 25·8 per cent over the one year period. The range of fluctuations varied from commodity to commodity. The price rise was the highest in the case of cereals, the index number of prices having risen from 130·9 in September 1963 to 225·7 in September 1964. The wholesale price index of pulses also stepped up from 111·1 in September 1963 to 172·5 in September 1964 and that of oilseeds from 143·5 to 218·3. During the same period, the wholesale prices of gur and spices had, however, fallen by 19·5 per cent and 17·3 per cent respectively. During the last one month there is an indication of substantial fall in the price of pulses.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕ್ರಿಯಾಲೋಪ ನಾನು ಎತ್ತುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಏನು ಅಂದರೆ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ಬಳಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಇನ್ನು ಎಡನೆಯುದಾಗಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾದುದೇ? ಅಥವಾ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತರ್ಜುಮೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾದುದೇ? ಕನ್ನಡವು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ? ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮೊದಲು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಲೋಪ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈನಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Though according to you .. ..

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಪಾಲೆ (ಸಂಪಗಾಂವ).—ನೀವಾದರೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿರಿ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There is no bar to use English in this House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗಿ ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ? ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮರಾಠಿ, ತೆಲಗು, ಕೊಂಕಣಿ ಯಾವ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಾರ್ ಇಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—You are aware of it. You still want to raise a point of order. There is no point of order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

The rise in the general level of prices was inevitably reflected in the cost of living of the people. The rise in consumer price index of the working class during the one year period from September 1963 to September 1964, was 23·4 points in Bangalore (476·1 to 499·5). There was also similar rise in other Centres. The cost of living index of agricultural labourers had also stepped up from 123 in September 1963 (Base : 1950-51—100) to 151 in August 1964. As I have explained earlier, Government have taken necessary steps to control prices of foodgrains and build up buffer stocks. If seasonal conditions become favourable, I have no doubt that the State can hold the price level.

Seasonal Conditions.

The year 1964 was one of stress and strain for the State of Mysore. A serious situation arose during the middle of the year in many parts of the State on account of the delayed Monsoons. Government not only sanctioned remission/suspension of recovery of Land Revenue, Land Revenue Surcharge and Taccavi as per rules, but also directed, as a measure of additional relief, that no coercive measures should be resorted to for the recovery of these amounts till the end of December 1964.

In addition to the liberal provision in the Budget, additional allotments were sanctioned for execution of scarcity relief works and grant of Taccavi and Land Improvement Loans.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was allotted for the purchase and supply of fodder to the areas affected by scarcity in the State. The Local Officers took action to grant timely relief to the families whose houses were damaged due to heavy and unprecedented rains.

Conditions, however, returned to normal towards the end of November 1964.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯು ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is not yielding. The point of order has been decided. The Hon'ble Member can ot hold the floor. Let him resume his seat. Still, if he wants to persist and if he does not want to hear the speech, it is left to him. Let him allow the proceedings to go on undisturbed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಕೊನೆಯ ಪಕ್ಷ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Ruling has been given. I will proceed.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಿದವು ? ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಅಧಿಕೃತವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have heard him. He wants a ruling whether Kannada speech is the authorised speech or English speech. I will give a ruling on that after he finishhes the speech.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಅವರು ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಓದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—It is not for the members to say The House wants to hear him.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆ.....

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Let Sri S. Gopala Gowda do not disturb the proceedings of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೊದಲು ಇದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ತಿಮ್ಮಪ್ಪಗೌಡ (ಅರಸಿಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಒಂದು ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಆರ್ಡರ್ : ಶ್ರೀ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಒಂದು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಲೋಪ ಎತ್ತಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೀಗೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಎದ್ದು ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದುದು ಅಲ್ಲ. ಸಭಾಪತಿಯವರು ಕೂಡ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಎಂ. ದೇವ್.—ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ಸ್ ಇವೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—He wants to enlighten me on the point of order. I don't allow debate on the point of order.

Minor Irrigation.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

Priority attention has been paid for increasing food production. A sum of over Rs. 20 crores has been

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

invested both on tanks and irrigation wells during the first four years of the Third Five-Year Plan and steps are being taken to see that as many works as possible are completed as quickly as possible. By restoration and construction of tanks it has been possible to ensure assured water supply to old atchkat to the extent of 93,000 acres in the first three years of the current Plan and bring 78,000 acres of new lands under irrigation. This is besides the area brought under irrigation during the first Two Plan periods as under :

	Expenditure (*Rs. in lakhs*)	(*Acres in lakhs*) *Old atchkat*	*New atchkat*
First Plan ...	415·31	2·60	0·17
Second Plan ...	673·72	1·11	0·42

During the current year an outlay of Rs. 400 lakhs is anticipated and the physical target anticipated is 99,000 acres.

35,909 irrigation wells were sanctioned from 1960-61 upto 31st March 1964. Out of them, about 22,000 wells have been completed, resulting in an increase of about 33,000 tonnes in food production. With a view to get quick returns on the investments already made, Government have concentrated their attention on the completion of part-completed wells sanctioned during the previous years. It is expected that about 27,500 wells would be completed by the end of March 1965.

Government have decided that in future all loans for the sinking of irrigation wells should be channelised through the Land Mortgage Banks and that loans should be available to the beneficiaries at least within three months of the submission of their applications.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್ ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ನಾವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಕೇಳುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ? ಈಗ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒದಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪುಟ ಇದೆ ? ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷಣ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ? ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಒದುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಭರವಸೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತು ಹೀಗೆ ನಾವು ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ?

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಗೌಡ (ಕಾಳ್ಳ).—ಅದನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಏನು ಇದೆಯೋ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಷಾದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೂ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

10-00 A.M.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I have told the Hon'ble Member several times not to disturb the proceedings of the House. He cannot get an assurance like that.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎ. ಗೌಡ.—ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ತಲೆಬಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಲೇಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಈಗ ಕೊನೆಯುದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದ್ದೇನೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೆಲ ಕನ್ನಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳು ಆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ತಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ನಿವು ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶವಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ ಮಾತನಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಈ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಸಭೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಮಾಪಣೆ ಕೂಡ ಕೇ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನೂ ನೀವು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—I request the Hon'ble Member not to disturb the proceedings of the House.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಡಿಸ್ಟರ್ಬ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಾನಲ್ಲ ಅವರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರು ಅವರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವವರು ತಾವು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಷಾದ ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member is disturbing the House too often.

(Sri S. Gopala Gowda again stood up to speak).

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order. When I am on my legs the member must resume his seat. The Hon'ble Member is disturbing the House too often. I direct that he should withdraw from the House.

Sri V. M. DEO —Sir, now the question is that you may kindly take the sense of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Order, order.

(SRI S. GOPALA GOWDA withdrew from the House).

Sri V. M. DEO.—I would also like to follow Sri Gopala Gowda.

(SRI V. M. DEO also withdrew from the House).

Sri B. D. JATTI.—

Government hope to implement the new scheme during the year 1965-66. For this purpose, a provision of Rs. 90 lakhs has been made for subscription to debentures of the Central Land Mortgage Bank and this amount could be utilised if resources permit.

In Part II of this Speech details have been furnished regarding targets achieved under various Sectors of Agricultural production like pumpsets, manurial resources, fertilisers, improved seeds, control of pests, soil conservation, etc. If our economy has to develop and stabilise, it will only be possible if we are in a position to generate agricultural surpluses. There should be united effort throughout the country on a massive scale to boost up agricultural production in all directions by adequate supply of good seeds, manure, fertilisers, implements, pesticides, agricultural credit, supply of power, etc. Above all, it calls for continuous education and demonstration in improved methods in such a manner that our agriculturist is convinced of the benefits of new methods so that by the end of Fourth Plan at least the country could see the prospect of an agricultural revolution. When once this is achieved the development of other sectors like Industry will keep pace and it will be easier to achieve the objectives set forth in the Plan Programme.

Major Irigation.

The allocation in the Budget has been made keeping in view the need to derive maximum benefit from the

works which are in advanced stages so that targets of food production could be reached. For details I invite reference to Appendix D.

Sales Tax.

Sales Tax is the largest single source of revenue of the State.

Prompt and regular disposal of assessments is a factor essential for ensuring even flow of revenue into the exchequer. There was a heavy pendency of assessment in the Bombay-Karnatak area, under the repealed Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1953, which called for special measures. The arrears were got cleared by about the middle of 1962 by posting extra staff. To attend to prompt disposals of assessment, additional officers were appointed to heavy circles. The increasing volume of appellate work and the need for ensuring close supervision over the assessment work necessitated the bifurcation of some of the existing Divisions. The Inspecting Officers of Commercial Taxes were redesignated as Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and invested with appellate powers in respect of cases disposed of by Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. In view of the increased volume of appellate work in Mysore Division and the nature and volume of work in Mangalore, a separate Assistant Commissioner's Sub-Division with headquarters at Mangalore having jurisdiction over South Kanara and Coorg has been created during this year. To ensure more effective administration of the Agricultural Income Tax, its administration at the divisional and district levels has since been taken over from the Revenue Department.

One of the major problems which the Department has to tackle is prevention and detection of tax evasion. I need hardly emphasise that this evil requires to be rooted out not only from the point of view of revenue but also in the interest of the honest businessmen whose position is rendered disadvantageous in competitive business by unscrupulous tax-evaders. Concerted

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measures have, therefore, been taken by establishment of check-posts and creation of an Intelligence Section with jurisdiction over Bangalore apart from the greater vigilance exercised by the normal staff at the various levels. The working of these special measures, so far on an experimental basis, points to the need for creating a full fledged Enforcement Wing with jurisdiction all over the State and for setting up some more check-posts. Necessary action in this behalf will be taken during the year 1965-66.

On account of sustained efforts made, there has been considerable progress in tax collections. Upto the year 1959-60 the collection of sales tax was more or less at a stagnant level, the percentage of collection fluctuating around 80%. It was improved to 89% in 1961-62 and a definite push up was achieved from 1962 when the percentage rose to 90% and further improvements were recorded in the years 1963 and 1964 when the percentage of collection rose to 92 and 93 respectively.

The following table indicates the position of Revenue and Expenditure of the Department. It may be seen that the expenditure on administration has been kept at a relatively low level.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	*Total revenues of the Dept.*	*Sales-Tax Revenue*	*Total Expenditure*
1959-60	884·67	714·33	22·71
1960-61	979·93	813·57	26·54
1961-62	1,112·29	950·91	30·04
1962-63	1,326·85	1,126·08	32·64
1963-64	1,572·73	1,351·68	32·85
1964-65	(R.E.) 1,819·35	1,585·00	41 03
1965-66	(B.E.) 1,960·87	1,725·00	47·66

Besides extending the scope of the intelligence wing as already stated, proposals are under consideration for

rationalising the jurisdictions and work-load of the assessing officers with a view to secure more efficient disposal of assessment work.

I am glad to state that the Sales Tax Advisory Committee has been playing a useful role in maintaining liaison between the Department and the assessees, making useful suggestions and contributing to healthy relations which exist between the Department and the tax-payers.

Whatever steps may be taken by the Department to avoid leakage of revenue, the good-will and co-operation of the dealers is essential for the efficient administration of Sales Tax. If it is fully realised that Sales Tax does not encroach upon the profits of merchants and that its incidence is borne by consumers, there is no reason why there should be any problem of evasion. I look forward to a fuller measure of co-operation between the merchant class and the Sales Tax Administration in further increasing the revenues of the State.

Education.

The following table indicates the rapid growth of expenditure on Education :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

1957-58	...	900·19
1960-61	...	1,247·27
1963 64	...	1,526 39
1964-65 (Revised)	...	2,193·93
1965-66 (Budget)	...	2,498·79

This rapid expansion has created a number of problems connected with the provision of accommodation, training of teachers, equipment, etc. Government are trying their best to solve these problems.

Primary Education.

Free and compulsory Primary Education was extended this year to the age group 9—10. Thousand

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more Primary School Teachers have been appointed to man these schools. With the expansion of the Mid-day Meals Scheme in Primary Schools, 3 lakhs additional children have been brought into the scheme bringing the total of such children to 8 lakhs. Several steps are being taken to improve the quality of Primary Education and the State Institute of Education is tackling this problem.

Secondary Education.

In the field of Secondary Education, the public demand for more High Schools continued. As against a Third Plan target of 500 High Schools, 522 High Schools have already been opened in the last four years. The State has 1,329 High Schools, though most of them do not have proper buildings, furniture or equipment. I think the time has come when we have to bestow greater attention on the consolidation of these schools rather than starting more number of ill-equipped schools which will only result in undermining the educational standards and do harm to our children.

Under the Higher Secondary Scheme of Education XI Standard was opened for the first time in 50 Schools in different parts of the State this year.

It is proposed to bring before the Legislature a Bill to establish a Secondary Education Board which will have wide powers to conduct examinations entrusted to it.

Youth Vocational Centres.

Two Youth Vocational Centres have been started in the rural areas under the scheme sponsored by the UNESCO to give vocational training to children who do not continue High School Education after the VII Standard. It is proposed to start 3 more Centres in the coming years.

Sainik School, Bijapur.

The number of students in the Sainik School at Bijapur has risen from 120 to 200. Additional funds for the construction of permanent buildings to the School have been sanctioned.

Bangalore University.

The Bangalore University started functioning during this year and will be conducting the final year examinations of the various courses in all the Colleges under its jurisdiction in March this year. Arrangements have been made for acquiring the necessary lands for the new campus.

Agricultural Sciences University.

I am glad to inform the House that the Agricultural Sciences University has started functioning from this year.

Uniform Grant-in-Aid Code.

The new Uniform Grant-in-Aid Code for all Colleges in the Collegiate Education Department including Law Colleges has been brought into force from this year.

Technical Education—Salaries of Teachers.

The salaries of teachers in Government Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges were raised as recommended by the All-India Council for Technical Education to attract qualified Engineers to the Teaching profession.

School of Arts and Caafts.

A School of Arts and Crafts was started at Davanagere during the year. Training will be given at this school in Applied Art, Painting, Sculpture, etc., upto Diploma level.

Junior Technical Schools.

Two Junior Technical Schools have been started at Gulbarga and Hubli with the annual intake of 60

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each. These institutions are expected to divert students to technical craft courses from purely academic courses.

Government Press.

In order to meet the demand under the Nationalised Text Books Programme, the Government Branch Press, Mysore, was converted into the Government Text Books Press, Mysore, from July 1964 under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction. The remodelling and the expansion of the Press with modern equipment is under consideration.

As compared to 1957-58, the expenditure on Education has gone up by 178 per cent. On the one hand, students demand lower fees and larger educational concessions and on the other, the teaching staff require higher salaries. The two cannot be reconciled and if we have to meet this huge expenditure the burden will have to be thrown on the people in the form of taxation. Several Expert Committees have studied the problem of improving the quality in Education. I think the time has come when expenditure on Education has to be rationalised. The country will suffer and our children will be frustrated if every year thousands of them come out with academic degrees without suitable employment being found for them. There is, therefore, a case for greater stress being laid on education with a bias for occupational crafts and trades. Instead of larger number of High Schools which impart only general education, we should think of opening more number of Agricultural and Horticultural schools to cater to the needs of sons of farmers and those who are willing to take up Agriculture and Horticulture as a profession. There should be an integrated scheme by which the present large-scale unemployment among Diploma holders of Polytechnics could be solved. For this purpose it seems desirable that many of these Polytechnics are converted to Craftsmen Training

Institutes and I hope that the Ministries of Education and Labour will give serious consideration to this problem. While teaching staff at lower levels in Secondary and Primary School should be kept under contentment, wide disparities should not be created by offering liberal scales at higher levels. A time has come to strike a balance and I have no doubt that our teaching staff who are selfless workers devoted to the cause of Education will respond to this request.

Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation.

To promote rapid industrialisation of the State, the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation has been registered as a limited company with an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores. It is hoped that this organisation will raise necessary finance to help the industries.

Industrial Development Areas.

One of the major problems for location of industries is developed lands. The State Government have decided to develop lands required for industries in important places, *viz.*, Gulbarga, Dandeli, Belgaum, Hubli-Dharwar, Shimoga-Bhadravathi, Mysore-Nanjangud, Harihar-Davangere, Hospet-Bellary and around Bangalore and Mangalore. Necessary provision will have to be made for this purpose both under Advance Action and in the IV Plan. To avoid heavy expenditure on acquisition, Government lands should be procured wherever available.

Mysore Iron and Steel Limited.

In addition to Sintering Plant and the Ferro Silicon Plant already completed, the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited has taken up the conversion of the Steel Plant into Alloy and Special Steel Plant. A technical collaboration agreement to obtain the know-how for the manufacture of special steel has been entered into with M/s. Bohler Company, Austria. The Scheme for

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expansion of Pig Iron capacity by 1,20,000 tons has since been approved by the Government of India and negotiations for a loan assistance from K.F.W. Germany to finance this project have been finalised.

Development of Industries owned by Government.

The New Government Electric Factory is making satisfactory progress. German specialists have been on the work. The production of Switchgears was started in January 1965. The production of Transformers is about to start in the current month. With a view to get closer technical collaboration and to secure capital participation, this is being converted into a Joint-Stock Company.

The Government Porcelain Factory has also made substantial progress during the Third Plan period. The expansion programme of this factory was taken up at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs for the manufacture of malleable castings and forge pins. With a view to step up the present production of 2,500 tons of electro-porcelain per annum to 5,000 tons, a new agreement is proposed to be entered into with M/s. N.G.K. of Japan. The other Industrial Establishments in the public sector, *viz.*, Implements Factory, Hassan, the Soap Factory, Sandalwood Oil Factory, etc., have also made substantial progress.

Industries in Private Sector.

In the private sector, the Radio & Electrical Manufacturing Company have proposed to take up the manufacture of loud-speakers. It is hoped that production of these loud-speakers may commence in about a year's time.

The Mysore Acetate and Chemical Company has taken up a new project for the manufacture of tri-acetate. The Company has secured technical know-how from a Belgium Firm and separate agreements have

also been concluded with well-known firms in America and Sweden for the establishment of the Factory.

Paper Industry.

Four Paper Mills are working at present in the State. The West Coast Paper Mills which was licensed for a daily production of 60 tons has increased its capacity to 100 tons and the management have taken steps to increase it further to 120 tons. Permission to expand it further to 150 tons per day has been sought for. The Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravathi has recently completed its expansion programme doubling its capacity.

The Mandya Paper Mills have proposed to take up steps for increasing their production. The Nanjangud Factory is a small unit based on utilising rags, waste-papers, etc. In addition to these four factories, licences have been given for setting up of new factories.

Sugar Industry.

Eight Sugar Factories are working at present and the ninth Factory is under erection. Of these, three are in the co-operative sector. In order to step up the production of sugar, expansion of some of the existing units is in progress and three more factories are expected to be set up, one at Bidar, one at Mugutkhan-Hubli and the other at Hiriyur.

Cement Industry.

Rich deposits of limestone are found in Gulbarga, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and Chitradurga Districts. There are four factories with a total installed capacity of nearly a million tons. The State Government have extended all assistance to these factories to increase their manufacturing capacity to meet the growing demand. Efforts are being made to establish new factories in Hosdurga, Wadi and Nagargalli.

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Cotton.

Cotton Textiles is one of the leading consumer industries in the State with a spindleage of about 5 lakhs. An additional spindleage of 2,41,280 has been obtained both for expansion of some of the existing uneconomic units and also for establishing new spinning units.

Industrial Estates.

It is proposed to have two Industrial Estates for each District. Eight Industrial Estates have so far been completed and 10 are under various stages of construction. During 1965-66, construction of another 8 to 10 Estates is expected to be taken up and by the end of the Third Plan it is expected that about 28 Industrial Estates would be completed with over 300 sheds available for allotment.

During the last three years, the Industrial Co-operative Bank has disbursed nearly Rs. 15·7 lakhs to Small-Scale Industries. Financial Assistance is also given to raw material depots, run by the Small-Scale Industries Corporation.

Board of Mineral Development.

During the year 1963-64, the export of iron ore and manganese ore to foreign markets totalled up to 4·6 lakhs tons securing a foreign exchange of Rs. 1·26 lakhs. The Board has maintained steady progress in spite of several difficulties.

Sericulture.

The development of Sericulture is making steady progress. The production of high quality silk is expected to go up to 23 lakhs lbs. The development of Tassar Silk, modernisation of Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, and the Weaving Factory at Mysore, development of Sericulture through Co-operatives and

development of marketing and research are programmed. A new station for breeding of quality cocoons at Ooty is being considered.

Mines and Geology.

The Department has taken up several schemes to locate and assess the deposits of selected minerals like Limestone, Fuller's Earth, Bauxite, Heavy minerals, Kyanite and Sillimanite and Gold.

Power.

Till now paucity of power was one of the major bottlenecks for development of industries. The Sharavathi Valley Project has now commenced producing power. There can be no economic development unless adequate power is available for utilisation by large- and small-scale industries. Government will no doubt consider concessions to new industries consuming large blocks of power keeping in view the need for the power projects to discharge their own obligations of payment of interest, provision for depreciation, repayment of loans, etc. Government have taken decisions to sell block power to the Electricity Board at a fixed rate. The Board itself would require a huge investment of the order of over Rs. 100 crores for carrying power to points of consumption by various sectors—domestic, small and big industries, agriculture, etc., and has to work on commercial lines without incurring losses. It may become necessary for Government to subsidise the Board in certain sectors like power for Rural Electrification and Agriculture. To what extent this has to be done after the Board rationalises its tariff rates is a matter to be carefully examined. The rate at which Government can sell power to the Mysore State Electricity Board has to be worked out making due provision for interest on capital, depreciation, repayment of loans, etc. These details are yet to be worked out. For the first few years, till all the units are commissioned and power is consumed, there will be

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a gap between Revenue and Expenditure so far as these Power Projects are concerned.

While Government is doing its very best, I am sorry to state that there has not been much response from private enterprise. Now that power will become available I hope there will be greater participation by private enterprise and advantage will be taken of by Industrialists to develop major, medium and small-scale industries, thus removing stagnation in the industrial field.

Ports.

The development of Mangalore Port into an all-weather Major Port has already been sanctioned by the Government of India under Central Sector and preliminary works are in progress. Preliminary work on Railway link between Hassan and Mangalore has already commenced. The layout and designs for port proper are pending finalisation.

One of the major schemes under State Sector is the development of Karwar Port into an all-weather Intermediate Port with one alongside berth for 32 feet draft Steamers. The Project Report based on the results of Hydraulic Model Studies conducted at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, in respect of the second stage development works is before the Government of India. Model studies in respect of other Minor Ports are now in progress at the Mysore Engineering Research Station, Krishnarajasagar.

Relief to Goldsmiths.

Substantial progress has been achieved in the relief measures to displaced goldsmiths. The Government of India have been approached for additional assistance for individual loans. Sufficient provision has also been included in the Budget.

Co-operative Rice Mills.

The National Co-operative Development Corporation has recently sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1·2 crores for establishment of 42 rice mills in the Co-operative Sector in the State and the amount has been credited to Government. Action is being taken to establish these rice mills.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Expert Team of the Ford Foundation on the steps necessary to increase the out-turn of the rice from paddy, a decision has recently been taken to establish six modern Rice Mills in certain intensive agricultural district programme areas in the country. One is proposed to be established at Mandya. The National Co-operative Development Corporation has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15·25 lakhs for this purpose.

Housing.

In spite of the difficult financial position, it is the desire of Government to provide housing facilities. The following provisions have been included in the Budget :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

House Building advances	(Non-Gazetted ...	25 00
	(Gazetted) ...	12·50
Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme	...	16 00
Low Income Group Housing Scheme	...	47·50
Rural Housing ...	...	10·50
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and other Schemes sponsored by L.I.C.	...	125.00
Police Housing ...	...	75·00
Rental Housing ...	...	10 00
Quarters for Government Servants (N.G.O.'s)	...	20·00

The State Government have requested the Life Insurance Corporation to accept the terms proposed by the Reserve Bank for the loan which the State Government intended borrowing for housing of Scheduled

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Castes. It will be possible to avail of the Loan as soon as the terms are settled and lend it to Co-operatives at subsidised rates of interest as indicated in my previous Speech.

Educational Concessions.

The House is aware of the concessions in fees and freeships given to College Students. This has cost the Exchequer heavily.

Plan Programme.

We will be completing Four years of the Third Five-Year Plan by the end of the current year. As against the Plan outlay of Rs. 250 crores, an expenditure of nearly Rs. 200 crores is anticipated in the First Four Years. The expenditure under certain heads like Minor Irrigation, Communications, Fisheries and Large and Medium Industries will have exceeded the Plan outlay fixed for the entire period of 5 years. The State Government had requested the Planning Commission to extend the same quantum of assistance to Mysore as in the case of other neighbouring States and to provide additional assistance for Food Production Programmes. The resources of the State for the current year were assessed twice during the year and an overall deficit of Rs. 12 crores was assessed for the current year. It is expected that Government of India would consider additional assistance to cover the gap after knowing the actual expenditure. For the coming year the State Government submitted proposals for an Annual Plan. After detailed discussions, the Planning Commission have advised that we may programme for an outlay of Rs. 56·16 crores with State's share of Rs. 14 crores and Central Assistance of Rs. 34 crores leaving a gap of Rs. 8 crores. Though we have included in the Budget a Plan outlay of Rs. 56·16 crores, the Plan in

effect will be Rs. 48·16 crores leaving a gap of Rs. 8·00 crores under the following heads :

Head of Development	*Gap* (Rs. in lakhs)
Minor Irrigation ...	400 00
Co operation ...	20·00
Community Development ...	25·00
Irrigation and Flood control ...	100·00
Large and Medium Industries ...	75·00
Roads	140·00
Ports and Harbours ...	10·00
General Education ...	10 00
Technical Education ...	10·00
Health	10·00
Total ...	800·00

I may, however, state that for obvious reasons the Plan Outlay for the coming year cannot be less than that of the current year and it will be our endeavour to secure additional Central assistance so that the gap could be bridged and the entire programme kept up. With the additional assistance anticipated during the current year and the Central assistance of Rs. 34 crores promised for next year the total Central assistance would exceed the assistance assumed originally in the III Plan by about Rs. 20-22 crores and the Hon. Members, I am sure, would appreciate this. The most important problem to be tackled would be to raise the State's share of Rs. 14 crores (net) after meeting all commitments. This includes about Rs. 7 crores recovery under Loans and Advances and other outstanding dues besides raising fresh resources to the extent of Rs. 4 to 4½ crores by introducing Revised rates of Land Revenue and Water Rate during 1965-66 and Rs. 50 lakhs by revising Electricity Tariff Rates. No doubt, Government will take all possible steps to collect arrears but this in itself will not add up to the resources anticipated. I, therefore, earnestly hope that the House

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will consider and agree to the revised rates of Land Revenue being brought into force from 1965-66.

Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Government of Mysore has submitted its Preliminary Memorandum on the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the State to the Planning Commission. The outlay proposed for the Fourth Five-Year Plan is tentatively placed at Rs. 500 crores. The allocations for the several sectors are broadly as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

1	Agricultural Programmes including Community Development	...	125·00
2	Irrigation and Power	...	203 0
3	Transport and Communications	...	35·00
4	Industries	...	35·00
5	Social Services	...	100·00
6	Miscellaneous	...	1·50
	Total	...	500·00

The Memorandum has been prepared against the background of the needs and the potentialities of the State. The final outlay will be known only after detailed deliberations with the Planning Commission with reference to the State's resources and the Central assistance.

It is easy to plan for a big outlay. But we should make sure of the resources to carry out the programme and the returns on investment. We all accept that for raising the National Income to a certain level, a corresponding investment is necessary. But what one has to be careful about is that the investments should be able to give back returns direct and indirect as early as possible and the Plan Investment should not generate rise in prices leading to the distress of the common man. I have no doubt that hereafter more stress will

be laid not on financial outlay but on real physical targets and financial returns. It is obvious that if Government which invests money does not get back returns in stages, either by taxes or otherwise, then it is no more than bleeding the Treasury and landing ourselves in trouble. I trust that there will be co-operation from all sides in raising whatever resources are agreed upon to have a Plan which will help us in raising the economic standards of the people, bearing in mind returns on investments, direct and indirect.

Advance action.

The State Government has submitted Schemes for Advance Action for Fourth Plan. These are under scrutiny by the various Ministries of Government of India. Only token provisions have been included in the Budget. When the Schemes are finalised, we will place demands for Supplementary Grants as these Schemes are expected to be fully financed by the Centre. Whether the Fourth Plan Outlay for the country in the Public Sector is Rs. 14,500 or Rs. 15,500 crores, resources position is an important factor for determining the size of the Plan.

If Resources have to be mobilised, Advance Action is called for during 1965-66. Though the scope for taxation is limited, we should do our best in raising whatever maximum resources are possible. When the proposals are ready, the same will be placed before you for consideration after the Budget Session is over.

Finance Commission.

The State Government has submitted a Memorandum with relevant forecasts to the Commission. The State's case is under scrutiny and the State's representatives will meet the Commission at Madras on 5th and 6th. I am confident that our case for enhanced assistance will be considered and that the Commission will give a just and equitable award. But it has to be borne in

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mind that we have also to do our best in raising resources to the maximum extent possible.

Accounts 1963-64 Revenue.

The Revised Estimates for 1963-64 revealed a Revenue surplus of Rs. 220·74 lakhs. The actuals, however, turned out to be Rs. 329·78 lakhs. This is the result of decrease in Revenue and shortfalls in expenditure as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1963-64	
	Revised	Accounts
Revenue ...	10,386·09	10,208.82
Expenditure ...	10,165·35	9,879 04
Net Surplus ...	220·74	329·78

Capital.

The Revised Estimates of 1963-64 anticipated Capital Expenditure of Rs. 3,559·70 lakhs. The accounts record an expenditure of Rs. 3,402·03 lakhs.

Overal Transaction.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. —17·53 lakhs excluding outstanding Ways and Means Advance and closed with a balance of Rs. 432·25 lakhs as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Opening Balance	...	—17.53
Revenue Surplus	...	+ 329.78
Public Debt (net)	...	+ 3,575.91
Capital Expenditure	...	— 3,402.03
Loans and Advances (net)	...	—857.37
Debts Deposits, etc. (net)	...	+ 803.49
Closing Balance	...	+ 432·25

During the year the State had to resort to heavy Ways and Means Advances on the Securities held.

Revised Estimates 1964-65 : Revenue.

As compared to the Budget the position is expected to stand as under :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	1964-65	
	Budget	*Revised*
Revenue	11,106·03	10,955·55
Expenditure	11,099·02	11,295·67
Surplus (+) Deficit (−)	+7·01	−340·12

Revenue is expected to decrease by Rs. 150·48 lakhs and the expenditure is expected to go up by Rs. 196·65 lakhs leaving a gap of Rs. 340·12 lakhs. The increase under expenditure is mainly due to increase in emoluments of Government Servants twice during the year and increased expenditure in some Departments. Explanation for variations may be seen in the Memorandum.

Capital

As against anticipated expenditure of Rs. 3,564·15 lakhs in the Budget, the Revised is expected to be Rs. 3,084·88 lakhs. The short-fall is mainly under Power as a major part of the payment on machinery is expected to be postponed to next year.

Overall Transactions.

The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. — 462·40 lakhs as under :—

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Opening Balance	...	+ 432·25
Revenue deficit	...	− 340·12
Public Debt (net)	...	+ 3,445·14
Capital expenditure	...	− 3,084·88
Loans and Advances (net)	...	− 1721·41
Debt Deposits, etc. (net)	...	+ 806·62
Closing Balance	...	− 462·40

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The increases in the Revised under Revenue, Capital and Debt heads are covered mostly by the Supplementary Estimates.

Budget, 1965-66.

At current levels of taxation the Revenue anticipated is Rs. 12,151·69 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 12,542·93 lakhs resulting in a deficit of Rs. 391·24 lakhs. The Budget takes into account normal rate of growth of Revenue Receipts and Expenditure. I invite reference to Appendices 'A' and 'B' which show the growth of Revenue and Expenditure from year to y ar. While Tax Revenue has gone up from Rs. 31·59 crores to Rs. 58·16 crores during the period 1959-60 to 1965-66, the expenditure in Development Departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, etc has gone up from Rs. 44·03 crores to Rs. 76·75 crores.

The Budget provides for a Capital Expenditure of Rs. 3,759·27 lakhs as under :

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Payment of Compensation	...	54·75
Industries	...	478 76
Irrigation	...	936·55
Power	..	1,2 5·00
Civil Works	..	758 95
Ports	...	59 99
Others	...	185 27
Total	...	3,759 27

The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs.—672·32 lakhs as under :

		(*Rs. in lakhs*)
Opening Balance	...	— 462 40
Revenue deficit	...	— 391·24
Public Debt net)	...	+ 4,302·08
Capital Expenditure	...	— 3,759 27
Loans and Advances (net)	...	— 1,096·08
Debts, Deposits, etc. (net)	...	+ 734·59
Closing Balance	...	— 672·32

The State will continue to have heavy outstandings under Ways and Means Advance.

Social Secutity Measures.

In my last Budget Speech I had indicated that Government will introduce Old-age Pension Scheme and also liberalised Family Pensions for Government Servants. The rules relating to these Schemes have been issued. These Schemes are bound to involve the State in heavy commitments.

Relief to Government Servants.

Government enhanced the Dearness Allowance by Rs. 5 per mensem from 1st April 1964 and again the following increases were given from 1st January 1965 :

(1) The Dearness Allowance is increased by Rs. 5 uniformly for persons drawing a basic pay upto Rs. 400.

(2) Compensatory-cum-House Rent Allowance paid to Government Servants working in Corporations or the Cities with a population of one lakh and above has been enhanced by Rs. 2 to those who are drawing basic pay below Rs. 140 and by Rs. 3 to those drawing basic pay of Rs. 140 or above, but below Rs. 320 with marginal adjustments.

(3) Similar increases are also given to Non-optees.

The rates are applicable not merely to Government Servants but also to employees of Government Commercial Concerns, aided Schools and employees of Local Bodies. Increases have also been given to those borne on the Work-Charged Establishments and those paid from Contingencies. These increases will cost Government about Rs. three and half crores per annum. The representation of those borne on Work-Charged Establishments and those paid from Contingencies for certain concessions was a long-standing issue. Government have issued orders

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granting leave concessions, time scales of pay, gratuity, etc. The question of fixing a minimum pension to pensioners consequent on the introduction of Revised Family Pension is engaging the attention of Government and orders in this behalf will issue shortly.

Government are aware of the difficulties of low-paid Government Servants in view of the increase in price level. They are always sympathetic towards their welfare. As indicated earlier, provision is continued to be made for several Housing Schemes and assistance will also be rendered for formation of Co-operative Consumers Stores. The State Government have represented to the Finance Commission regarding the disparity in emoluments between Central and State Government Servants. We are meeting the Finance Commission in a few days at Madras. I hope that the Commission would be able to help us to solve this problem. I can only give an assurance at this stage that, as soon as the award of the Commission is known in a few months, Government will consider what further increases could be given. Government are also anxious that disparities at least between neighbouring States in rates of allowances and scales of pay should be removed and everything possible will be done to secure such uniformity. I hope the Government Servants will realise the difficult problems facing the State and bear with us for some time.

Economy Measures.

Government have no doubt taken action on the recommendations of the Resources and Economy Committee. Though some savings have accrued by the measures taken, they have been nullified by creation of new Establishments and increased cost of materials. As I had mentioned previously, I am confident that if all the Heads of Departments co-operate, it would be possible to retrench staff at least by 20 to 30 per cent

by stages by not filling up posts arising from retirement and by drafting existing staff for new Plan Schemes. What is required is that the existing staff should put in more efforts and turn out better work and the tendency of creating a hierarchy of staff at all levels should be given up. Instead of having larger number of discontented and inefficient staff, it should be our endeavour to have smaller number of well-trained and contented staff. This problem has to be tackled without throwing out the existing staff and I hope the Government Servants will respond to give more out-turn of work. To what extent this can be done will be examined in detail in the course of the year.

Small Savings.

In Part II of the Speech, I have given an account of efforts made in mobilising Small Savings. But the progress cannot be taken as upto expectations. Now that Government of India are expected to issue new Savings Certificates with high rate of interest. I hope there will be greater response and with the co-operation of members it would be possible to mop up a sizeable savings.

I have placed before you the financial forecasts of 1965-66 with relevant details giving a true picture of the financial position. Our financial position is extremely difficult. I could have cut down the programmes and placed a reduced demand. But s I have already stated, it will not be in the iterest of the State to curtail the programme in the last year of the Plan and it will be our endeavour to find additional resources and seek additional temporary assistance to work out a minimum Plan of Rs. 56 crores and I seek your co-operation in the matter. For preparing the Budget, it has been assumed that the State would get additional assistance during the current and next year. It may be necessary also besides, to get temporary accommodation. If in spite of our best efforts, resources required cannot be raised, we can

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think of reviewing the position during the course of the year. In any case, deficits have to be covered by measures to be taken during the course of the year. It is a welcome feature that the Union Finance Minister will be discussing with the State Governments regarding the need to have a uniform fiscal policy. It has, however, to be appreciated that deficits in State Budgets cannot be avoided so long as heavy responsibilities are cast on them in the matter of welfare measures, Law and Order problems, etc. I am confident that Government of India will be able to find a solution for uniformity of taxation as between neighbouring States, bridging gap between limited resources and increasing expenditure relating to Welfare Departments like Education, Medical and Public Health, Public Works, Law and Order, etc., and the ever-growing debt burden. The Hon. Members may see that next year we have to pay Rs. 6·27 crores by interest and Rs. 14 crores by repayment of principal to Government of India though many of our Projects and other investments are yet to yield returns and during the 1st four years of the current Plan we will have paid Rs. 18·54 crores as interest and Rs. 35·39 crores by repayment of principal. There is need to rationalise terms of repayment linking it to returns anticipated from investment.

I trust the long-term interests of the State which have been kept in view in preparing the Budget will be appreciated and I now commend the Budget for consideration of the House.

JAI HIND

APPENDIX A

The following table shows the progressive increase in State's Revenues commencing from 1959-60

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. Direct Taxes	Accounts, 1959–60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Accounts, 1963-64	Revised, 1964-65	Budget, 1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. *Share of Central Taxes*:							
1. Income Tax ...	407·70	447·08	479·41‡	488·73	619·40	636·02	629·70
2. Estate Duty ...	12·66	17.47	22·65	21·72	22·88	37·39	40·18
3. Tax on Railway Fares ...	58·16	61·37	55·63	56·00	56·00	56·00	56·00
Total I ...	478·52	525·92	557·69	566·45	698·28	729·41	725·88
II. *State Taxes*:							
1. Agricultural Income Tax ...	88·62	73·69	58·56	76·13	37·47	77·47	73·50
2. Land Revenue ...	430·35	440·51	450·88	519·96	823·50	627·20	568·10
3. Stamps ...	185·55	190·99	208·56	256·53	297·20	350·00	363·00
4. Registration ...	30·59	32·86	33·75	37·12	46·93	49·85	52·00
Total II ..	735·11	738 05	751·75	889·77	1205·10	1104·52	1056·60
Total A. Direct Taxes ...	1213·63	1263·97	1309·44	1456·22	1903·38	1833·93	1782·48

‡ Excludes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income Tax, consequent upon the changes in company taxation.

APPENDIX A—*(Contd).*

(Rs. in lakhs)

B. INDIRECT TAXES	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Accounts, 1963-64	Revised, 1964-65	Budget, 1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
I. *Share of Central Taxes:*							
1. Union Excise Duties ...	233·35	239·61	263·71	460·04	537·48	501·16	551·21
2. Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales Tax ...	131·01	128·50	135·29	165·73	154·70	159·20	173·30
Total I ...	364·36	368·11	399·00	625·77	692·18	660·36	724·51
II. *State Taxes:*							
1. State Excise ...	320·01	319·15	288·05	292·84	352·06	376·71	385·13
2. Tax on Vehicles ...	312·91	357·76	459·19	556·43	720·10	570·00	575·00
3. Sales Tax on Motor Spirits 4. Sales Tax (General) }	677·67	749·62	869·34	1028·99	1212·23	1326·00	1455·00
5. Inter-State Sales Tax ...	40·89	63·03	75·95	92·76	139·73	259·00	270·00
6. Electricity Duty ...	78·67	85·00	147·74	161·90	177·37	242·26	272·29
7. Entertainment Tax ...	64·08	71·70	81·89	102·44	146·19	156·88	162·37
8. Other taxes including Sugar-cane Cess ...	70·78	57·35	29·86	93·97	16·04	134·84	126·30
9. Health Cess ...	15·52	16·72	11·90	19·14	57·29	60·00	63·00
Total II ...	1580 53	1720·33	1963·92	2348·47	2821·01	3125·69	3309·09
Total (B) INDIRECT TAXES I & II	1944·89	2088 44	2362·92	2974·24	3513·19	3786·05	4033·60
Total TAX REVENUE A & B ...	3158·52	3352·41	3672·36	4430·46	5416·57	5619·98	5816·08

Yield from important heads of Non-Tax revenues.

(Rs. in lakhs)

C. Non-tax Revenue	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Accounts, 1963-64	Revised, 1964-65	Budget, 1965-66
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Net Revenues from Industrial Concerns ...	78·74	—42·36	—65·15	—23·53	—64·95	—38·59	14·28
Net Revenues from Forest Department ...	392·11	466·33	435·07	435·48	492·51	380·69	374·94
* Net Receipts from Road Transport Schemes	66·10	5·96	—39·07(*a*)	...	...	...	...
Net Receipts from Irrigation (** excluding the grants from Government of India for Plan Schemes and also excluding interest on Capital).	—0·57	—3·18	—12·82	24·21	—36·23	—27·78	33·23
Total C	536·38	426·75	318·03	434·16	391·33	314·32	422·45
Total Tax and Non-tax Revenue (A+B+C) ...	3694·90	3779·16	3990·39	4874·62	5807·90	5934·30	6238·53
*** Grants-in-aid from the Centre under provisions of the Constitution.	600·24	612·16	706·96(*b*)	684·34	679·28	675·00	675·00

Note —*This does not indicate the net profits earned. This will be available in the Appropriation Accounts of the respective years.

**With the addition of interest on Capital the net receipt will show a very large deficit.

***This does not include grants towards the Plan Schemes, but includes the *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 675 lakhs from 1962-63 awarded by the III Finance Commission.

(*a*) This represents working of the concern on cash basis for a portion of the year till its formation into a Corporation. Working results on Commercial lines will be available in the profit and loss accounts and Balance Sheet.

(*b*) Includes grants from Government of India to cover the reduction in Income-tax consequent upon changes in Company Taxation. This is discontinued from 1962-63.

APPENDIX B

Table showing expenditure on some of the Developmental Heads in Revenue Account.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Revenue Head	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Accounts, 1963-64	Revised, 1964-65	Budget, 1965-66
Education ...	1085·40	1247·27	1440·23	1662·47	1826·39	2193·93	2498·79
Agriculture ...	154·77	173·85	196·45	211 42	297·10	345·21	448·26
Animal Husbandry ...	71·87	85·38	88·46	107·69	121·65	163·22	286·47
Industries including Sericulture (Gross).	1649·28	1781·65	1878·53	1147·42*	939·75	1107·42	1211·94
Rural Development ...	159·65	155·37	118·98	146·77	21·54	27·36	44·72
Co-operation ...	59·56	53·06	52·24	61·48	70·90	69·10	92·01
Public Works including Civil Works and Irrigation and Grants to Local Bodies (Gross).	851·11	1232·42	1555·89	1557·42	1814·73	1933·03	1944·41
Medical ...	240·32	308·29	313·86	315·52	339·77	376·91	422·91
Public Health ...	131·03	155·25	201·67	451·16	301·89	295·91	402·95
Labour and Employment...	...	...	38·24	38·86	60·73	70·20	88·50
Misc. Social and Developmental organisations.	...	...	24·42	25·98	157·68	176·75	233·77
Total ...	4402·99	5192·54	5908·97	5726·19	5952·13	6759·04	7674·73

‡ Fall due to take over of K.G.M.U. by Government of India and formation of Mysore Iron and Steel Works into Corporation during 1962-63.

§ Due to transfer of expenditure on Social Welfare Department under Misc. Social and Developmental Organisations.

APPENDIX C

Table showing capital outlay on works outside the Revenue Account.

(*Rs. in lakh*

...	Accounts, 1959-60	Accounts, 1960-61	Accounts, 1961-62	Accounts, 1962-63	Accounts, 1963-64	Revised, 1964-65	Budget, 1965-66
Irrigation Works ...	664·93	892·62	898·51	890·06	1089·20	951·50	936·5
Civil Works ...	400·98	871·68	993·91	794·83	725·33	641·55	758·9
Hydro-Electric Works ...	510·47	813·75	930·50	1187·82	1390·07	1106·05	1285·0
Industrial and other works, including Iron and Steel Works and Road Transport Schemes.	334·76	475·71	482·60	306·56	197·43	385·78	778·7
Total ...	1911·14	3053·76	3305·52	3179·27	3402·03	3084·88	3759·2

APPENDIX D

Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Project	Total Outlay till the end of 1963-64	Budget 1964-65	Revised 1964-65	Budget 1965-66	Variation between	
					(4) and (3)	(5) and (4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Bhadra Project ...	2412·82	127·00	127·00	90·00	...	+37·0
Tunga ...	268·27	10·34	10·34	3·50	...	+6·8
Nugu ...	301·96	5·91	5·91	3·43	...	+2·4
Ambligola ...	102·34	3·14	3·14	4·82	...	—1·6
Contribution to T. B. Board ...	21·61	3·00	3·00	6·00	...	—3·0
T. B. Project (Munirabad side) ...	2806·05	60·00	60·00	64·00	...	—4·0
Kabbini ...	129·68	20·00	20·00	10·00	...	+10·0
Ghataprabha I and II Stages ...	1036·03	53·25	53·25	149·42	...	—96·1
Harangi ...	0·12	1·00	1·00	1·00	...	...
Malaprabha ...	128·62	50·00	50·00	87·00	...	—37·0
Upper Krishna ...	50·01	50·00	50·00	22·34	...	+27·6
Hemavathi ...	1·15	1·00	1·00	1·00	...	...
Investigation of Major Projects ...	13·90	6·00	6·00	3·00	...	+3·0
Hebbahalla Project ...	36·72	5·00	5·00	14·27	...	—9·2
Chickhole Project ...	42·76	10·00	10·00	13·00	...	—3·0
Lakshmanathirtha Project ...	9·74	1·00	1·00	00·10	...	+0·9
Dharma Project ...	93·51	12·00	12·00	12·00	...	...
Nagathana Tank ...	11·57	1·00	1·00	0·50	...	+ 0·5
C.O. ...		419·64	419·64	485·38	...	—65·7

APPENDIX D—(*Concld.*)

Provision in respect of important Irrigation Works.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Project	Total Outlay till the end of 1963-64	Budget 1964-65	Revised 1964-65	Budget 1965-66	Variation between	
					(4) and (3)	(5) and (4)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
B.F. ...	...	419.64	419·64	485·38	...	—65·74
Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal.	159·34	20·00	20·00	37·00	...	—17·00
Tungabhadra Project Right Bank Distributaries ...	126.99	1·56	1·56	8·10	...	—6·54
Jambadahalla Project ...	47·99	5·00	5·00	13·00	...	—8·00
Kanaknala ...	55·41	6·00	6·00	6·25	...	—0·25
Kolchi Weir Project ...	36·79	2·50	2·50	1·00	...	+1·50
Hathikoni Project ...	16·41	15·00	15·00	13·00	...	+2·00
Krishnarajasagar Works ...	99·89	10·00	10·00	10·00	...	...
Special Irrigation under T.B.P., Bellary	1·49	1·00	1·00	0·50	...	+0·50
Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme ...	309·64	1·00	1·00	1·25	...	—0.25
Ramanahalli Tank ...	39·22	0·34	0·34	0·01	...	+0·33
Areshankar Tank ...	20·91	0·18	0·18	...	...	+0·18
Kalaskop Tank ...	17·36	1·02	1·02	0·01	...	+1·01
Hagaribommanahalli Project ...	13·50	5·00	5·00	11·00	...	—6·00
Mangala Project ...	13·90	2·80	2·80	5·00	...	—2·20
Harinala Project ...	4·26	3·00	3·00	1·00	...	+2·00
Bijur Project ...	0·42	2·46	2·46	2·00	...	+0·46
Arkavathi Project ...	...	1·00	1·00	1·00	...	...
Kambadakada Project ...	...	0·50	0·50	1·00	...	—0·50
Other Projects	N.A.	59·00	102·93	70·68	—43·93	+32·25
Total ...		557·00	600·93	667·18	—43·93	—66·25

APPENDIX E

Major Items under 'Loans and Advances'. *(Rs. in lakhs)*

Items	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Budget 1964-65	Revised 1964-65	Budget 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Loans for slum clearance	4·42	2·17	2·25	2·25	7·50
Loans to Municipalities for Water Supply Schemes ...	77·38	49·02	27·66	27·66	142·00
Loans to Municipalities for Drainage Works ...	31·04	32·07	24·00	24·00	36·70
Loans to Municipalities for Other Development Schemes	...	1·68	3·00	2·00	2·00
Loan to Bangalore Water Supply and Sewage Board ...	...	...	...	100·00	326·00
Loans to Village Panchayats and Local Boards for Water Supply and Drainage Schemes ...	0·16	3·73	5·00	5·00	5·00
Advances to Cultivators	276·43	409·74	266·66	450·52	601·15
Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries	26·48	57·17	5·00	25·00	5·00
Loans under Community Development Programme ...	55·64	66·56	57·99	57·99	77·00
Loans to Land Mortgage Bank	40·00	...	40·00	40·00	40·00
Loans under Coir Industries Scheme	0·47	0·10	0·20	0·20	0·10
Loans under Handicraft Scheme	0·50	...	0·50	0·50	0·50
Loans for Cotton Handloom Industries ...	4·84	1·48	2·13	2·13	...
Loans for Woollen Handloom Industries ...	2·24	0·24	0·95	0·95	...
Loans for Silk Handloom Industries	1·65	0·31	0·20	0·20	...
Loans for Installation of Powerlooms ...	4·98	6·09	6·00	6·00	6·00
Loans for Development of Small Scale Industries ...	9·00	5·26	3·00	3·00	0·75
Loan to Hatti Gold Mines for Development of Mines ...	17·26	20·00	30·00	131.50	84·13
Loans for Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ...	8·75	23·84	7·00	7·00	16·00
Advances for Trust Boards for layout of extension ...	10·00	...	9·00	9·00	9·00
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme ...	87·58	61·95	26·00	26·00	47·50

Items	Accounts 1962-63	Accounts 1963-64	Budget 1964-65	Revised 1964-65	Budget 1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Loans for Housing Schemes (L.I.C. Funds) ...	...	...	75·00	100·00	100·00
Advances to Contractors	5·41	10·10	3·00	3·00	3·00
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies.	10·71	14·24	15·00	20·00	15·00
Loans to Urban Societies for construction of buildings	—2·56	0·42	2·50	2·50	2·50
Loans for construction of houses for Backward Classes through the agency of building societies ...	4·62	9·62	3·00	6·00	6·00
Loans to Non-Government Colleges for construction of Buildings	...	...	2·00	2·00	2·00
Loans for Plantation Labour Housing Scheme ...	0·17	0·16	1·00	1·00	4.00
Loans for Soil Conservation Scheme	10·59	9·07	45·20	15·00	15·00
Loans to Primary Marketing Societies for construction of Godowns	2·31	2·22	2·98	2·98	5·97
Loan to Electricity Board, for extension of power lines	85·85	145·00	70·00	105·00	50·00
Loan to Electricity Board, for Rural Electrification ...	...	...	150·00	110·00	200·00
Loan to non-agriculturists under the Non-Agriculturists Loans Act.	0·15	0·34	4·00	7.00	7·00
Loans for construction of General Hostels ...	...	...	5·00	5·00	5·00
Loans for Rural Housing	7·49	5·27	7·50	7·00	10.50
Loans for Development of Area under T.B.P. ...	13·71	9·99	16·00	16·00	13·33
Loan for the Development of Dandeli Township ...	4·00	3·00	4·00	2·00	2·00
Loan Assistance to Co-operatives for Boat Building, etc.	...	...	20·00	11·00	9.00
Loans to Government Servants and I.A.S. Officers towards House Building Advances and for Purchase of Conveyances	69·33	53·32	54·54	54·06	59.67
Loan to Universities for sanction of House Building and other Advances to their staff. ...	...	...	...	...	5.00

APPENDIX F

Statement of Balances under some important heads under the Major Head 'Loans and Advances by State and Union Territory Governments'.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Heads	Accounts 1963-64		Balance as on 1st April 1964
	Credits	Debits	
1	2	3	4
Loans to Presidency Corporations, etc.	6.63	2.17	143·87
Loans to Municipalities :—			
Loans for Water Supply	19.79	49.02	484.53
Loans for Drainage and other purposes	4.42	32.06	171·52
Loans to Municipalities for other Miscellaneous purposes ...	2.17	1.68	...
Loans to Mercara Municipality	...	...	4.42
Loans of Municipalities	1.51	...	21.87
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees:—			
Loans to District Boards	0.90	...	16.00
Loans for construction of Primary School Buildings ...	1.21	...	17.84
Loans to V.Ps and Local Boards for conducting elections ...	—0.63	...	2.34
Local Funds	4.88	...	1.19
Advances to Village Panchayats	0.29	0.01	2.12
Loans to Agricultural Produce Market Committee	0.70	...	1.06
Advances to Local Bodies	...	...	2.51

(*Rs. in lakh*

Heads	Accounts 1963-64		Balance as on 1st April 1964
	Credits	Debits	
1	2	3	4
Advances to Cultivators :—			
Loans for Construction of Irrigation wells	18.44	201.67	607.35
Advances for purchase of Electrical Pumps	3.87	98.83	162.38
Loans to Agriculturists for purchase of Tractors	271	10.20	32.69
Loans under the Land Improvement Act (Coorg)	0.72	0.48	4.39
Takavi Loan (New Rules)	6.67	22.63	102.99
Land Improvement Loans	3.84	9.57	45.61
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Loans Act (Bellary).	1.39	0.96	27.50
Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists Act (Bombay).	35.03	37.17	80.04
Loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act (Coorg)	0.72	0.45	2.80
Famine Takavi	4.36	...	5.55
Tagai Advances	...	...	169.15
Loans under the Land Improvement Act (Madras)	2.59	2.29	...
Loans for Restoration of Tanks	0.69	0.03	4.67
Charges by P. W. Officers under T.M. Rules	0·21	1·07	17·92
New Well Subsidy Scheme	0·80	...	7·17
Development Takavi for Development Area under T.B. Project ...	0·65	10·00	37·60
Advances under Special Laws—State Aid to Industries ...	2·07	57·17	105·38
Loans under C.D.P. and N.E.S.	19·38	66·56	443·20

APPENDIX F—(*concld.*) (*Rs. in lakhs.*)

Head	Accounts 1963-64		Balance as on 1st April 196
	Credits	Debits	
1	2	3	4
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances :—			
Loan to Gold Mining Companies (Hatti Gold Mines) ...	10·29	20·00	157·28
Loan to Mysore Central Rural Industrial Financing Bank for Small Scale Industries	...	...	19·00
Loans for Development of Handloom Industries	1·43	1·48	23·64
Advances to Trust Boards for L. A. and Development Schemes ...	1·35	20·00	38·36
Woollen Handloom Industry	0·43	0·25	17·76
Silk Handloom Industry	...	0·31	15·60
Loans to Small Scale Industries	2·13	5·26	49·20
Loan for Installation of Power Looms	...	6·09	69·97
Advances to Regulated Markets	2·76	3·96	30·67
Loans to Mysore Housing Board (For S.I.H. Schemes) ...	1·72	23·84	102·16
Advances to Trust Boards for Layout of Extensions ...	4·59	...	60·54
Loans for Low Income Group Housing Scheme	13·86	61·95	391·67
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	3·17	23·00	134·20
Loans to Co-operative Societies including House Building Societies	6·91	14·24	72·84
Aid against Flood and Rains	3·66	1·08	54·55
Loans under Soil Conservation Scheme	...	9·06	84·52
Loan to Electricity Board	31·14	145·00	3470·39
Loan to Electricity Board for purchase of Pump sets ...	...	...	90·00
Loans to Co-operative Societies	...	...	28·97
Special Advances to Deputy Commissioners for implementation of Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act ...	...	...	14·01
Rural Housing ...	0·54	5·26	23·82
Other Miscellaneous Loans	86·80	526·38	686·32
Loans to Government Servants	39·15	53·32	174·75

AGRICULTURE

The programmes taken up for increasing Food Production in the State comprise the following:—

1. Reclamation of land by tractors and bulldozers.
2. Developing local manurial resources.
3. Bringing more areas under irrigation.
4. Use of chemical fertilisers.
5. Use of improved seeds.
6. Adoption of improved Agronomic Practices.
7. Control of pests and diseases.
8. Soil Conservation.
9. Other measures.

Reclamation of Land by Tractors and Bulldozers

The Tractor and Bulldozer organisation maintained by the Department reclaimed during the First Five-Year Plan an extent of 20,000 acres at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs resulting in an additional production of nearly 4,000 tons. Nineteen new tractors were supplied to the farmers on Hire Purchase System at a cost of nearly 2½ lakhs. In the Second and Third Plans, the programme received considerable emphasis. Forty thousand acres were reclaimed during the Second Plan resulting in an additional production of 5,000 tons and 117 new tractors were distributed to the farmers at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. At present, the Department is maintaining 66 bulldozers and 45 tractors for the reclamation work. A total of 100 tractors under Hire Purchase System was proposed to be supplied to the farmers during the Third Plan against which 179 tractors have been supplied up to 1st January 1965, thus exceeding targets for the Third Plan.

Pumpsets

In the First Plan nearly 2,400 pumpsets costing Rs. 25 lakhs were distributed to benefit over 8,000 acres of land.

In the Second Plan, 1,705 pumpsets were distributed to irrigate an area of nearly 6,000 acres. During the Third Plan period 6,442 diesel oil engine pumpsets and 5,541 electrical pumpsets have been supplied upto end of December 1964. A scheme for purchase of 30 well-boring machines has been taken up as one of the measures for increasing irrigated area in the State and 16 sets have been purchased.

Development of Local Manurial Resources

Organic manures play a very important role in building up fertility of the soil. A quantity of nearly 3 lakh tons of compost was produced during the First Plan period benefiting an area of over 56,000 acres, resulting in an additional production of 14,000 tons of foodgrains. Nearly 56 lakh tons of both urban and rural compost were produced during the Second Plan period. During the Third Plan period also the target is expected to be achieved. In the First Plan a quantity of nearly 400 tons of green manure seeds was distributed to benefit nearly 19,000 acres. Three lakhs acres were brought under green manuring during the Second Plan. The Third Plan embarks on a programme to cover 7.5 lakh acres under green manure and to distribute glyricidia seeds free of cost for raising seedlings. The progress so far, has been nearly 7 lakh acres. The plan programme to cover 7.5 lakh acres during 1965-66 is expected to be achieved.

Use of Chemical Fertilisers

The farmers have now become fertiliser-minded and consequently the demand for fertilisers has increased considerably. As against 63,000 tons of manure mixtures distributed during the First Plan, the quantity distributed during last year of Second Plan alone stood at 75,000 tons. The Third Plan sets a target of 3 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers, 3.3 lakh tons of phosphatic fertilisers and 13,200 tons of potash fertilisers. So far upto 1964-65 a total quantity of nearly 4.3 lakh tons of chemical fertilisers have been distributed in the State.

Improved Seeds

It has been proved by research that with the use of improved seed alone it is possible to increase the yield by 10 per cent and therefore more attention has been paid for popularising the use of improved seeds. By the end of Second Plan, the target for establishing 56 seed farms under the Department had been accomplished and the Third Plan aims at establishing 53 more seed farms. So far 77 seed farms have been established. Five thousand five hundred and seventy-five tons of improved seeds were produced during First Plan, 8,600 tons in the Second Plan and the achievement during the first four years of the current plan is 14,664 tons. The programme for 1965-66 is to distribute 1,11,014 quintals of improved seeds and to establish 14 more seed farms.

Adoption of Improved Agronomic Practices

To popularise improved agronomic practices various measures have been taken up like the Japanese Method of Paddy cultivation and Rabi and Kharif campaigns. Jowar, Wheat and Ragi have been brought under improved agricultural practices. During the Third Plan, the programme has been further intensified and so far 3.05 lakh acres are brought under Japanese Method and 31.25 lakh acres under Rabi and Kharif campaigns. More attention is being paid to popularise Dry Farming in contour-bunded areas. Programmes have been taken up to develop the areas where the irrigation facilities have become available.

Control of Pests and Diseases

Special attention is paid to plant protection measures. Sprayers and Dusters are being distributed at 50 per cent concessional rates to enable the farmers to take up plant protection measure. The Department is also taking adequate measures when pest breaks out on a mass scale. This programme has been very popular and more funds have been provided for this work during the Third Plan. Mention may be made of the campaign undertaken against

Deccan wingless grasshopper in Dharwar, Bijapur, and Belgaum. About 11,008 units sprayers and dusters have been supplied so far.

Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation is a basic step for improving agriculture especially in Dry Farming areas. During the Second Plan an area of 1.75 lakh acres was contour-bunded accounting for an enhanced production of 8,750 tons of foodgrains. During the Third Plan, an area of nearly 2.7 lakh acres at an outlay of 229 lakhs is proposed to be contour-bunded. The progress so far has been 1.24 lakh acres which will result in an additional production of 6,000 tons. The programme for 1965-66 envisages contour-bunding over an area of 1.50 lakh acres and to cover 1.75 lakh acres under Dry Farming.

Other Measures

Substantial progress has been achieved under commercial crops. The programme under cotton and oil seeds received a setback due to adverse seasonal conditions. The Third Plan target under cotton is to achieve an annual production of 7 lakh bales; under sugarcane a production of 33 tons per acre, under oil seeds additional area of 8.75 lakh acres. The achievement in respect of sugarcane has been quite satisfactory; in that the Plan target for the year 1964-65, *i.e.*, 32 tons per acre has been achieved.

Special Intensified Programmes

Under the Package Programme in Mandya District, production is expected to go up by 1.13 lakh tons of foodgrains by the 5th year of the programme.

The programme was launched during 1962 covering the entire district. Against the target of 70,000 families fixed for the preparation of simple farm plans, 61,363 plans have been enumerated. These families are given all the facilities to intensify their cultivation to produce the maximum from their holdings. The acre yield of the various crops have registered significant increase.

With a view to substantially step up agricultural production in areas specially suited for doing so, special production measures and intensive programmes have been taken up for cultivation of Paddy, Ragi, Jowar, Weat, Cotton and Oil-seeds.

Third Plan Target

Third Plan sets a target of 10.2 lakh tons of additional foodgrain production to be achieved by the last year of the plan taking into consideration the rise in population.

Progress during the First Four Years of the Third Plan

During first two years 1961-62 and 1962-63, the achievement of the target under Food Production was not satisfactory. The target and achievement are as follows:

Year	*Target*	*Achievement*
1961-62	2.13 lakh tons	0.60 lakh tons
1962-63	2.2 lakh tons	1.4 lakh tons
1963-64	1.0 lakh tons	1.66 lakh tons

For the year 1964-65, the anticipated additional production is of the order of 2.239 lakh tons as against the target of 2.99 lakh tons.

The Department has programmed for additional production under all crops during 1965-66 and it is hoped that seasonal conditions would be favourable to make it a success.

Agricultural Research

During the Second Plan new Research Stations for crops like Sugarcane, Pepper, Cardamom, Coconut and Arecanut were started. During the Third Plan, the entire Research set-up is being reorganised with Regional Sub-Stations for each of the major crops. Significant achievement has been registered in the matter of evolution of improved strains. The Deccan Hybrid Maize is becoming very popular as also the Hybrid Jowar. The Agricultural Research Station, Nagenahalli, has developed a hybrid of Indo-Japanico cross of paddy. This is expected to be

released for general cultivation after its performance at district trial is assessed. Similarly, a high yielding strain of Ragi known as 'Cauvery' is also expected to be released from the Agricultural Research Station, Mandya.

Agricultural Education

There were two Agricultural Colleges in the State started prior to the First Plan. These Institutions were strengthened during first two plans. The Colleges and Research Stations are proposed to be transferred to the University of Agricultural Sciences shortly.

There are 6 Agricultural Schools in the State imparting training for young farmers and the programme is to establish one such school for each district. These schools are intended to train young farmers in improved techniques of crop cultivation so that on completion of the training they can return to their lands and apply their training to the actual practice of agriculture.

HORTICULTURE

Thirty-six schemes comprising development research and extension on fruits, vegetables, plantation and spices crops and commercial floriculture are now under speedy implementation in the department. During the Second Plan period 5,665 acres were brought under new orchards and 14,764 acres of old orchards were rejuvenated. During the Third Plan, as against the target of 15,000 acres an area of 13,800 acres are brought under new orchards and an area of 14,100 acres are rejuvenated as against the target of 20,000 acres. Nearly an area of 88,000 acres have been covered under different plantation and spices crops which includes Pepper, Cashew, Cardamom, Coconut, Arecanut and minor spices. Under the crash programme the department has taken up intensive production of vegetable and quick growing fruits in urban areas and has established 2,120 kitchen gardens and 18 demonstration fruit orchards. A scheme for cultivation

of vegetables in riverbeds, tankbeds and vegetable cultivation has been sanctioned. Five schemes under Crash programme costing Rs. 6.88 lakhs have been sanctioned.

Rural youths are being trained in the various practical fields of Horticulture. Nearly 605 students were given training during the Third Plan Period till the end of 1964.

Seed production and multiplication centres proposed at Hassan and Ooty are intended to supply disease-free and genuine quality seeds of vegetables and potatoes to the cultivators.

There are 17 research schemes under the Department at different centres which are tackling the problems on various fruits, spices, vegetables, plantation and ornamental crops.

During the year 7 lakhs fruit plants have been supplied and the increase in area under fruit cultivation is assessed as 5,620 acres.

Six hundred and seventy-five acres have been brought under Cardamom cultivation and 67 tonnes of increased production has been achieved. The area newly brought under pepper cultivation is 1,000 acres and the increased production is 120 tonnes. An area of 14,270 acres have been newly brought under the Cashew crop and the production is 550 tonnes. Under areca development scheme 35,000 acres were brought under new cultivation and planting of 2 lakhs of seednuts have been taken up. Under the Coconut Development Scheme 60,204 seedlings have been supplied and 5 lakhs seednuts have been planted. Increased production from existing gardens due to cultural practices is 30 million unts. The area under new plantation is 15,000 acres.

During the year, 6 lakhs of banana suckers and 50,000 pineapple suckers have been supplied to the cultivators to boost up the fruit production and also departmental farms have been established to cater to the needs of local cultivators. During 1965-66 these programmes will be intensified.

FORESTS

Since the implementation of the Five-Year Plan Schemes, greater attention is devoted to regeneration of forests under the various afforestation schemes to build up the timber resources of the State and to meet the ever increasing demand for firewood by the Urban population and industrial wood by Industries. The following statement gives an idea of the attention paid by the Department and the targets achieved in this direction.

Species	Plantations as on 31-3-56 (Acres)	Plantations raised during the II Plan (Acres)	Plantations raised during 1961-62 to 1964-65 of the III Plan period (Acres)	Total (up to date) (Acres)
Teak ..	91,060	30,592	37,996	1,59,648
Fuel and Misc. species ..	46,324	72,528	1,32,647	2,51,499
Softwoods ..	430	7,622	11,797	19,849
Cashew ..	3,143	8,362	13,252	24,757
Rubber ..	..	..	785	785
Linaloe ..	..	150	1,015	1,165
	1,40,957	1,19,254	1,97,492	4,57,703

During the First Five-Year Plan, Five Schemes were under implementation. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, 19 Schemes under the Forestry Sector and Five Schemes under Soil Conservation group were implemented. The most important schemes were those for intensification of afforestation of Waste Lands and rehabilitation of degraded Forests by the formation of plantations of firewood, timber and other economic species. Measures for the proper utilisation of the Forest Wealth were also taken up by installing machinery for processing less durable species to render them more useful and marketable.

Development Schemes costing Rs. 289.00 lakhs under Forestry Sector, 71.00 lakhs under the Soil Conservation and 9.93 lakhs under Agricultural production are

under implementation during the Third Plan. Under the Scheme of economic plantations, it is programmed to plant teak over 52,000 acres, and softwood species for match, plywood and packing cases in 12,000 acres. It is also envisaged to undertake plantations of Fuel species on a large scale in the drier parts of the State over an area of 42,000 acres under the Scheme " Rehabilitation of Degraded Forests ". Plantations over 1,100 miles are also proposed to be raised along the canal sides with a view to compensate for the areas submerged under the river valley projects. Under Soil Conservation Scheme, the areas subjected to soil erosion are proposed to be improved by soil improvement works such as staggered trenching, nalla bunding and gully plugging followed by planting of suitable tree species over an area of 65,000 acres. Under agricultural production, cashew plantations over an area of 18,500 acres are proposed to be raised under "Cashew Development Scheme". The gregarious flowering of bamboo all over the Forests in the State has greatly upset the working of the paper factories which depend on bamboos. This has focussed the immediate need to find out an alternate suitable species to feed the factories. With a view to serve as substitute for Pulp production, intensive plantations of Eucalyptus hybrid have therefore been taken up in North Kanara and Shimoga Forests and every year about 10,000 acres are covered. These plantations will not only cater to Pulp industries but will also meet the largescale demand for firewood for other industries such as Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd. For the First time in the history of the Mysore Forest Department raising of rubber plantations has received the attention of the Department and 785 acres have been covered so far. The Department has also taken up raising of Linaloe plantations as there is great demand for the Linaloe oil in the home and foreign market. An area of 1,165 acres has been covered with Linaloe.

A number of Industries, Railways, Electricity Board and Post and Telegraphs Department obtain their requirements from the Forest Department.

The net Revenue from Forest has risen from Rs. 334.59 lakhs in 1957-58 to Rs. 371.71 lakhs in 1964-65.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

During the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan a sum of Rs. 61.28 lakhs has been spent for Animal Husbandry Schemes and a sum of Rs. 7.72 lakhs has been spent for Dairy Development Schemes excluding the Bangalore Dairy (details in regard to which have been furnished separately). During the current year a provision of Rs. 43.90 lakhs for Animal Husbandry Schemes and a sum of Rs. 27.10 lakhs for Dairy Development Schemes has been made.

Veterinary Facilities and Disease Control

Fifty Rural Veterinary Dispensaries have been sanctioned and opened, bringing the total number of Veterinary Institutions to 587. Each Institution serves on an average 21,782 heads of cattle.

Dairying and Milk Supply Schemes

There are at present four Milk Supply Schemes at Kudige, Kurikuppi, Hubli-Dharwar and Bhadravathi functioning in the State. Four others, *viz.*, at Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga have been sanctioned and are at various stages of implementation.

Special Development (Crash) Programme

This is an integrated Special Development Programme comprising several schemes relating to the development of Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, Piggery, etc.

This programme is sponsored by the Government of India and is fully financed by them on the basis of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

The programme is to be implemented mainly in the Milk Shed area consisting of the 3 districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar within a 60-mile radius of Bangalore City. Intensification of the existing developmental activities outside the Milk Shed Area is also proposed.

The amount provided by the Government of India under the various schemes is as follows:—

		Rs.
(i) Cattle Development	..	54.32 lakhs
(ii) Sheep Development	..	18.06 lakhs
(iii) Poultry Development	..	24.25 lakhs
Total	..	96.63 lakhs

A Programme for the development of piggery at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.20 lakhs has been sent to the Government of India and is under their consideration.

The Government of Mysore have accepted the offer of the Government of India to implement the *Crash Programme*, as it directly aims at the rapid increase in the production of subsidiary foods such as milk, eggs, bacon, etc., in order to supplement the present acute shortage of food.

The broad features of the *Crash Programme* have been brought to the notice of the Legislature in the Supplementary Estimates.

BANGALORE DAIRY

The Bangalore Dairy Project has been sponsored by the Government of India. The UNICEF has aided the project with imported Dairy Equipment worth Rs. 30 lakhs. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 1.5 crores.

The Dairy is designed to handle initially 50,000 litres of milk with scope for expansion to handle 1,50,000 litres within a period of two to three years.

Construction of Dairy buildings and erection of Dairy plant were completed and the Project was inaugurated on 23rd January 1965 by the Prime Minister of India. The Dairy is now handling 10,000 litres of milk per day. The milk is pasteurised and supplied in bulk to Government

Hospitals, Maternity Homes, Children Welfare Centres and Institutions like the H. A. L., and H. M. T., the I. T. I. and the B. E. L.

It is also proposed to expand the activities of the Dairy in due course to cater to the requirements of the individual house-holders.

Three chilling centres have been established, one at Anekal, one at Doddaballapur and one at Byrapatna (Channapatna). These chilling centres have a capacity of 10,000 litres of milk each to be processed, chilled and then conveyed by road to the main Dairy at Bangalore. The chilling centre at Anekal was put into commission on 2nd September 1964.

The other two chilling centres are nearing completion and are likely to be commissioned shortly. The balance of the requirements of the project will be secured directly from the collection centres in rural areas, by vans.

Milk production and collection are organised through Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies. So far 267 Milk Producers' Societies have been registered. The first 100 Societies have been given share capital contribution of Rs. 5,000 each to increase their borrowing capacity upto Rs. 40,000 for purchase of milch animals.

A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs is provided, for undertaking Rural Extension work in the Milk shed area of Bangalore. Necessary equipment will be procured during the current year.

The UNICEF aid in the form of Dairy equipment and machinery worth Rs. 30 lakhs already supplied and installed is subject to the condition that 1½ times the cost of this equipment, *i.e.*, Rs. 45 lakhs has to be spent by the State in the form of matching contribution for supply of milk to children, expectant mothers, nursing homes as also to low income group families at subsidised rates spread over a period of 10 years at the rate of Rs. 4.5 lakhs per year. It is proposed to make a beginning in this direction by undertaking the processing and distribution of the milk powder, given by the CARE Organization for benefit of school children under the mid-day meal scheme in Bangalore Corporation area.

FISHERIES

The development of fisheries in the Third Five-Year Plan has been programmed more or less on the same lines of the Second Plan, but with more financial outlay and bigger targets. The total plan outlay is Rs. 130.00 lakhs. The scheme for introduction of mechanised fishing during the Second Plan was so successful that during the Third Plan larger numbers of fishermen are coming forward to receive training and to own boats for operation in the coastal region as well as in the reservoirs of the inland districts. As a result, the targets for training of fishermen have been revised to meet the demand to the extent practicable.

The tempo of mechanisation was accelerated in the Third Plan period. The number of mechanised boats has increased from year to year as under:—

1961-62	.. ..	64	
1962-63	.. ..	79	
1963-64	.. ..	141	
1964-65	.. ..	191	(Anticipated):

Besides increasing the capacity of the departmental boat building yards, private enterprise was encouraged to take up construction of boats required by fishermen. The number of fishermen trained during the years are as follows:—

1961-62	.. ..	80	
1962-63	.. ..	80	
1963-64	.. ..	80	
1964-65	.. ..	60+80	Undergoing training

PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION FACILITIES

Fish being a highly perishable food, steps were taken to provide increased facilities for preservation and processing. The 30 Fish Curing Yards on the coast continued to stock and supply salt suitable for fish curing.

Government are considering as to how far supply of salt could be subsidised. The re-introduction of this subsidy is under the consideration of Government.

Marine Fisheries Development under International Collaboration.

During the current Plan period, the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project were extended to Karwar. Under this Project, work on providing harbour facilities, training of fishermen, boat construction and setting up of processing facilities have been taken up and the works are making good progress. At the Marine Products Processing Training Centre set up at Mangalore with the assistance of the Government of Japan, training of technicians in fish (food) processing technology has been taken up. The first batch of 29 students successfully completed their training during the year and the second batch is now undergoing training.

Education and Training

The strength of the Training Centre at Mangalore was increased and a second training centre was opened at Karwar. Under the Special Development Programme, two more Training Centres are proposed at Gangolly and Honnavar.

The working of the Fisheries Schools continued to be satisfactory.

Financial assistance was continued to Fishermen's Co-operatives all over the State. The quantum of assistance given during the years is as follows:—

	No. of Societies	*Grants* (Rupees in lakhs)	*Loans* (Rupees in lakhs)
At the end of Second Plan ..	70	..	7.81
1961-62	77	0.03	11.00
1962-63	82	0.10	2.30
1963-64	105	0.25	0.75
1964-65	105	0.05	5.85

Recovery of loans from the fishermen is generally satisfactory.

Inland Fisheries

During the Second Plan period, inland fisheries development was progressively extended to all the districts in the State. A plan for intensive production and distribution of fish seed has been put into operation.

Special Development Programme

In the context of the present emergency, attention was focussed on increasing the fish production as quickly as possible.

Government of India have approved the following five schemes under the Special Development Programme (Crash Programme):—

	(*Rupees in lakhs*)
(*a*) Approach roads	7.00
(*b*) Training of fishermen	2.85
(*c*) Establishment of Ice Factory, Cold Storage and Processing Units at six centres at Ullal, Mangalore, Mukka, Malpe, Manoor and Gangolli	35.00
(*d*) Mechanisation of fishing craft (Supply of 35 mechanised boats)	14.00
(*e*) Supervisory staff	3.53
Total ..	62.38

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme in Mysore State was launched on 2nd October 1952 as a part of the All-India Programme. The entire State is delimited to 268 Blocks.

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan there were 188 Blocks in the State covering an area of 56,435 sq. miles, a rural population of nearly 114 lakhs and 20,000 villages.

From the beginning of the Third Plan Period Blocks have been allotted and converted from one Stage to the

other as per the phased programme and with the conversion into Stage I of the Pre-Extension Blocks of October 1962 series in October 1963, the entire State is now covered by the Programme, with 268 Blocks.

During the Second Plan period, a total amount of Rs. 1,084.72 lakhs has been spent as against the provision of Rs. 1,055.83 lakhs.

The plan allocation, the amount provided and the expenditure incurred for each of the first four years of the Third Plan is given below :—

(*Rupees in lakhs*)

Year	*Plan allocation*	*Amount provided*	*Expenditure incurred*
1961-62 ..	240.00	256.48	266.79
1962-63 ..	261.00	250.00	252.14
1963-64 ..	322.00	261.27	263.07
1964-65 ..	336.00	224.00	92.04*

Rural Housing

The Rural Housing Project Scheme was introduced in the State, as a Centrally sponsored scheme, during the year 1958.

During the two years of the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 29.16 lakhs was spent as against an allotment of Rs. 34.00 lakhs. The scheme covered 100 villages. Four thousand, three hundred and fifty houses were taken up for construction, of which 782 were completed leaving 3,568 houses at various stages of construction.

The number of villages for the Third Plan period has been restricted to only 300 villages. During the year 1963-64, fifty more villages were allotted for implementing the scheme in the flood and fire affected areas.

The Plan allocation, the amount provided and the expenditure incurred and also the Physical targets achieved

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* Up to end of September 1964.

in each of the first four years of the current plan period are given below :—

Year	*Plan allocation*	*Budget provision*	*Amount spent*	*Houses taken up*	*Houses completed*	*Housing at various stages of construction*
1960-61	.. ..	..	..	..	..	3,568
1961-62	.. 15.00	15.00	14.69	1,010	1,156	3,422
1962-63	.. 20.00	14.55	13.02	658	764	3,316
1963-64	.. 20.00	6.00	5.32	278	523	3,071
1964-65	. 20.00	8.00	1.31	134	290	3,915*

During the current year an additional loan of Rs. 5 lakhs has been obtained from Life Insurance Corporation.

NATIONAL RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

The National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme has become very popular in rural areas. After considering the necessity to extend the benefit to larger number of villages, the local contribution payable by the Village Panchayats or other Local Bodies under this programme has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent of the capital cost of the scheme. In deserving cases the contribution may be further reduced. A provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been made during the Third Five-Year Plan. So far, 259 schemes has been sanctioned. Of them, 78 have been completed, and the others are at various stages of execution. An amount of Rs. 53.10 lakhs has been spent till the end of December 1964 in the Third Five-Year Plan. The Government of India have allocated Rs. 20 lakhs during the current year outside the Plan. They have been requested to allot an additional grant of Rs. 25.00 lakhs for the implementation of the scheme.

* Up to end of September 1964.

Local Development Works Programme

This Centrally sponsored programme was started in 1953-54 to cater to the needs of the rural areas. Under this programme, small works like drinking water works, school and dispensary buildings, roads, sanitation works, etc., costing not more than Rs. 20,000 each are taken up. Since 1961-62, the programme is restricted to drinking water works only as a number of villages are still not having drinking water facilities.

The cost on the works is borne as follows:—

Share of the Central Government	..	50 per cent
Share of the Public (Local body and people)	..	50 per cent

In backward and difficult areas, the prescribed contribution is reduced suitably subject to a minimum contribution of 5 per cent of the total cost of a work from the local body and 5 per cent from the people. In cases where the people are unable to pay even this 5 per cent, the local body can meet it (in addition to its own contribution) out of its own resources. This contribution has been further reduced to a total of 5 per cent in hard cases. More than 2,200 works have been completed during Third Plan to the end of September 1964.

Panchayati Raj Training Centres

With a view to impart training to the leaders of the Panchayati Raj Bodies in the concept of the Panchayati Raj and the Community Development Programme, four centres at Bangalore, Nanjangud, Dharwar and Gulbarga, were established in the State during 1962-63 and these Centres have been functioning in the above places since then. As many as 15,917 non-official leaders such as Taluk Development Board Members, V. P. Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and V. P. members were trained in these centres. A fifth Panchayati Raj Training Centre at Sirsi in the North Kanara District was established recently and the establishment of the sixth centre at Kolar is under active

consideration. Within the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish two more centres in this State to make up the target of eight centres as fixed by the Central Government.

TRAINING OF ASSOCIATE WOMEN WORKERS

The Scheme for imparting specialised training in C. D. Programme in the area of domestic Science to rural women, with leadership qualities was implemented in the Home Science Wing of Mandya, G.T.C. 173 women workers from the Applied Nutrition Block received Training in the above Centre during 1963-64. During the year 1964-65, two more Centres have been sanctioned in addition to the above Centre, at the Home Science Wings of Dharwar and Gangavathi. So far 104 women workers have been trained in the above three Centres during the current year.

GRAMASEVAK TRAINING CENTRES

Ninety-five Candidates were trained in the five Gramasevak Training Centres and were subsequently appointed as Gramasevaks.

The Refresher Courses are completing their yearly targets of training about 300 Gramasevaks by the end of March 1965.

RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME

The Rural Works Programme that was initiated with two projects in 1961 has expanded over the last 4 years and now comprises of 45 projects of which all but one, *viz.*, Haveri Project are in progress. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme with full assistance in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan.

During this year 5 new projects have been sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 24.24 lakhs has been released for all the 45 projects. The expenditure likely to be incurred by the end of the current year is Rs. 21.50 lakhs

and the number of man-days likely to be generated is 11,50,000. The following types of schemes have been taken up under this programme :—

(i) Minor Irrigation.
(ii) Soil Conservation.
(iii) Afforestation.
(iv) Repairs to Field Channels.
(v) Market Roads.

All the 45 projects are likely to be continued during the next year.

VILLAGE VOLUNTEER FORCE AND DEFENCE LABOUR BANKS

These schemes were inaugurated in the State with its three fold Programmes of Production, Mass Education and Defence on the Republic Day of 1963. So far 6,19,243 members have been enrolled for the Village Volunteer Force and 3,078 Defence Labour Banks have been constituted throughout the State. The Dalapathis have been appointed and the Panchayats have formed Emergency Committees and Programmes of action have been chalked out mostly relating to the intensification of agricultural production. 14,06,178 man-days of free Labour have been donated and a sum of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been contributed in kind in lieu of free labour.

DEVELOPMENT OF AREAS UNDER MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The construction of irrigation projects and creation of irrigation potential are not an end in themselves. They are only a beginning. Unless proper conditions for the rapid utilisation of irrigation potential created are engendered, all efforts devoted to the construction of projects would be in vain. This is especially so in case of major irrigation projects which are designed to irrigate large areas. With a view to creating conditions for rapid utilisation of water, the development of areas under major irrigation projects has been receiving priority attention.

CO-OPERATION

Agricultural Credit Societies.

Agricultural Credit constitutes the most important sector of the Co-operative Movement in the State as in the rest of the Country. At the end of the Second Plan period the total number of village agricultural credit societies increased from 3,693 to 9,107. The membership has increased from 3.45 lakhs to 12 lakhs whereas their paid up share capital increased from Rs. 1.45 crores to Rs. 4.72 crores. The short and medium term finance have increased from Rs. 69.47 lakhs to 14.14 crores.

District Central Co-operative Banks.

At the district level there are 19 district central co-operative banks at the rate of one per district. All these banks have been reorganised during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan and their working capital was of the order of Rs. 23.62 crores at the end of the Second Plan. The total deposits amount to Rs. 10.1 crores.

Apex Bank.

At the Apex Level the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank has been reconstituted as a Federal body and its jurisdiction has been extended to the whole of the Mysore State. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan the share capital of the Apex Bank was of the order of Rs. 1.24 crores, deposits Rs. 3.68 crores and working capital of Rs. 14.22 crores. The borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India were of the order of Rs. 9.08 crores whereas its advances were of the order of Rs. 15.80 crores including cash credits and over-drafts. The advances of the State Co-operative Bank to its member banks and societies have showed an impressive rise in recent years.

Long Term Credit.

The Central Land Mortgage Bank has been reorganised and reconstituted with the entire State as its jurisdiction. At the end of the II Five-Year Plan there were 118 primary land mortgage banks and 1 Central

Land Mortgage Bank. The Central Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 118 primary land mortgage banks. Its share capital and working capital stood at Rs. 45.69 lakhs and Rs. 4.85 crores respectively.

Similarly, there were 118 primary Land Mortgage Banks with a membership of 1,11,390. Their share capital stood at Rs. 34.28 lakhs whereas working capital was of the order of Rs. 4.39 crores.

There were at the end of the Second Plan 208 primary marketing societies and one apex marketing society at the State level. The primary marketing societies had a membership of 1.05 lakhs and a paid up share capital of Rs. 80.87 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 3.82 crores.

It is expected that efforts made in the direction of development of co-operative marketing during the period of Second Five-Year Plan will yield more fruitful results during the years to come.

Processing Societies

The particulars of 34 processing units that have so far been established are as under :—

1.	Cotton Ginning	6
2.	Groundnut Decorticating and Oil crushing ..	1
3.	Paddy husking	15
4.	Cottonseed crushing	1
5.	Coffee curing	1
6.	Sugarcane crushing	3
7.	Paddy husking and Groundnut decorticating.	1
8.	Oil crushing	3
9.	Cotton ginning and Oil crushing ..	2
10.	Cold Storage	1

Out of 34 processing units, 15 had already undertaken processing activities.

Co-operative Sugar Factories

Co-operative Sugar factories have attained a unique importance in the Co-operative movement. There were at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, 8 Co-operative Sugar Factories of which 3 had gone into production.

Co-operative Farming.

There were at the end of the Second Plan, 148 Co-operative Farming Societies in the State of which 54 were Tenant Farming Societies, 17 Joint Farming Societies, 26 Collective Farming Societies, 45 Better Farming Societies, and 4 Sarvodaya Co-operative Farming Societies. The aggregate membership of these societies was 5,329 with a share capital of Rs. 1.87 lakhs. They had in their possession 34,827 acres of land of which 18,767 acres had been brought under cultivation.

Co-operative Training and Education.

At the end of the II Plan, the training capacity of all the four schools at Mysore, Mercara, Dharwar, and Bangalore, was 580 candidates. The details of the persons trained during the 5 years of the Second Plan are as under:

Year	*Departmental*	*Institutional*	*Private*	*Total*
1956-57 ..	51	231	156	438
1957-58 ..	67	191	47	305
1958-59 ..	118	279	32	429
1959-60 ..	225	274	..	499
1960-61 ..	253	275	..	528
Total ..	**714**	**1,250**	**235**	**2,199**

The details of non-officials trained during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan are as under:—

Year	*Category of Persons trained*			
	Office bearers	*Managing Committee Members*	*Members*	*Non-Members*
1956-57 ..	66	..	..	..
1957-58 ..	83	813	1,599	698
1958-59 ..	95	690	2,004	582
1959-60 ..	135	963	1,968	759
1960-61 ..	246	2,260	5,744	1,617
Total ..	**625**	**4,726**	**11,315**	**3,656**

Agricultural Credit

An amount of Rs. 15.34 crores was disbursed by way of shortand medium term loan to agriculturists during the year 1963-64 and the figure is expected to reach about 18.47 crores by the end of the current year. There has been a considerable fall in the overdues due to intensive recovery programme undertaken by the Department. The amount of overdues has fallen from Rs. 9.48 crores in 1962-63 to Rs. 7.51 crores in 1963-64. There has also been a remarkable increase in the dispensation of long term credit, the amount disbursed during the year 1963-64 being Rs. 1.91 crores as against Rs. 1.40 crores during 1962-63. The figure is expected to touch Rs. 2.50 crores by the end of the current year. Besides, 16 new Primary Land Mortgage Banks have been established and assisted during the year.

Agricultural Marketing

Efforts are proposed to be directed to consolidate and strengthen the existing marketing societies for enabling them to handle increasing proportion of marketable surplus during the Third Plan period. As against a programme of participation in the Share Capital of 160 Primary marketing societies, 101 marketing societies are expected to be granted share capital contribution by the end of 1964-65. These marketing societies have handed agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 19.40 crores and agricultural production requisites of the value of Rs. 14.87 crores during 1963-64.

Besides this, the marketing societies have been granted assistance for construction of medium sized godowns and setting up grading units and by the end of the current year, they are expected to set up 120 medium sized godowns and 22 grading units.

Rural Godowns

Besides 475 rural godowns set up during the Second Plan it is expected that 650 more godowns will have been set up in the rural areas by the end of the current year.

Co-operative Processing

Nine Co-operative Sugar Factories are in existence in the State of which 3 have gone into production and 5 have secured industrial license. These factories have crushed 4.04 lakhs metric tonnes of sugarcane and have produced 46,171 metric tonnes of sugar. These will be about 71 other processing units before the end of the year.

Co-operative Farming

In accordance with the recommendations made by the working Group on Co-operative Farming, it was programmed to start 19 pilot projects and organise 190 farming societies in the State. So far 192 farming societies have been established in 19 pilot projects whereas 121 societies have been established in non-pilot areas. These have a membership of 6,935 and own lands to the extent of 33,778 acres. They have brought under plough 19,000 acres, reclaimed 6,521 acres, sunk 56 wells, installed 36 pumpsets and irrigated 1,265 acres besides bunding 26,880 feet of land. It is expected that about 26 more farming societies will be organised before close of the current year.

Co-operative Training and Education

For training the officials of the Co-operative Department and Co-operative institutions there are at present 5 Junior Officers Co-operative Training Centres which train 760 candidates every year. Besides this, there are 52 peripatetic training units for training non-officials. As against a target of training 1,14,000 non-officials 1,58,552 are expected to be trained by the end of the current year.

Consumers' Co-operatives

The scheme for setting up of and grant of financial assistance to primary consumers' co-operatives in rural areas was implemented during the first two years and 70 primary stores and one wholesale store were assisted.

In the context of National Emergency and soaring prices of consumer goods, Government of India sponsored a scheme

for the organisation of consumers' co-operatives in the country with a view to holding the price line and arranging for equitable distribution of consumers' goods to the consuming public at fair price.

As a result of the implementation of the Centrally sponsored scheme and also the recent food scarcity many consumers' societies have been organised both in urban and rural areas. There are at present 13 whole-sale stores and 759 primary stores with an aggregate membership of 70,086 and share capital of Rs. 50.49 lakhs.

As a complement to the urban scheme, Government of India have sponsored a scheme for distribution of consumers' goods in rural areas through village co-operatives.

Recently, the Mysore State Federation of Consumers' Co-operative wholesale stores has been organised. The main object of the Federation is to make bulk procurement of consumers' goods from within the State and other States for sale and supply and to arrange for proper storage, packing, grading and transport of such goods.

SCHEME FOR OUTRIGHT PURCHASE OF PADDY BY CO-OPERATIVES

The scheme for outright purchase of paddy was introduced during 1962-63 and continued during 1963-64. One lakh ninety thousand bags and 1,12,563 quintals of paddy was purchased by these marketing societies.

From this year a slightly changed scheme called " the scheme for procurement of food-grains through co-operatives" is being implemented and a sum of Rs. 1 crore has been provided for the purpose. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 59.66 lakhs has so far been made available to the various marketing societies and they have procured 4,21,797 quintals of paddy so far.

INTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The programme is being implemented in Mandya District with effect from 1st January 1962 for a period of five years. The entire area is covered under the programme during the current Kharif season.

The package of practices have been standardised for different crops to obtain maximum yields. It is now proposed to give a fair trial to these practices in the field and gain sufficient experience before considering any modifications. Efforts are intended to be intensified for its wider application in the field.

The introduction of the programme has been responsible for the overall development of the co-operative movement in the district in various fields.

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRASH PROGRAMME).

Government have sanctioned a scheme for construction of storage godowns for the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme and Intensive Agricultural area districts. This involves a total outlay of Rs. 45.12 lakhs during the current and the next year. It envisages setting up of five railhead godowns, eight godowns by District Marketing Societies, 105 rural godowns and 300 retail centres of 50 ton capacity. The scheme is a Centrally Sponsored one and is proposed to be implemented during the years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

This scheme was taken up for implementation from January 1958 and 71 markets were covered.

The target fixed for the Third Plan period is to cover 120 markets and 88 commodities. So far 112 markets and 102 commodities have been covered.

SURVEY AND RESEARCH

The survey reports on marketing of Groundnuts, Rice, Cotton, Arecanut and Pepper were completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan in addition to issue of Brochure on marketing of Coconuts and its products.

During the Third Five-Year Plan, the survey reports on marketing of Ragi, Grapes, Jowar, Pulses, Cardamom, Potatoes, Onions and Chillies have been completed.

Development of Regulated Markets

During the first two Plan periods, 24 new markets were organised bringing the total number of markets to 72 main markets and 67 sub-markets and a sum of Rs. 18.26 lakhs was sanctioned as loans to different markets for undertaking development works in addition to Rs. 2 lakhs given to market committees for advancing loan to licensed merchants for undertaking construction of shops-*cum*-godowns in the Market Yards.

In the Third Five Year Plan, 16 new markets have been organised and two sub-markets have been converted into main markets, thus bringing the total number of main markets to 90 markets and 65 sub-markets. A sum of Rs. 16.35 lakhs has been advanced during the Third Plan period so far to Market Committees as loan for undertaking development works.

Grading of Ghee, Butter and Edible oils

During the first two plan periods, three Grading Stations were equipped and the Ghee Grading Station at Belgaum started functioning.

During the Third Plan period eight additional Grading Stations at Sankeshwar, Davangere, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Bidar, Mandya, Mercara and Mangalore and six Sub-packing Stations at Talikoti, Nalatwad, Bhagamandala, Virajpet, Saklespur and Arsikere have been organised. It is proposed to organise one more Grading Station at Sirsi with five Sub-packing Stations at Thirthahalli, Sagar, Kumta, Siddapur and Honnawar.

Ware-housing

By the end of Second Plan period 17 Warehouses had been set up at important centres in the State by the State Warehousing Corporation.

During the Third Plan period 25 more Warehouses have been established.

Grading of Agricultural Commodities

This Scheme was sanctioned during the Third Plan period. So far 24 Primary Grading Units and three Supervisory Grading Centres have been established. Grading of Paddy, Ragi, Coconuts, Cardamom, Arecanut, Cotton, Groundnuts and Chillies have been introduced at important markets in addition to grading of Eggs, Wheat Atta and Jaggery under Agmark.

Establishment and Development of Livestock Markets

This scheme was sanctioned in the Third Plan period. Action has been taken to organise livestock markets at Hubli and Kerur. It is proposed to establish two more markets during the current year at Bailhongal and Sankeshwar.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

At the time of formation of this Department, in 1957 three projects were under execution in the State. These are the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank), Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project and the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project.

A brief review of the progress achieved on these projects during the Third Plan Period (up to the end of January 1965) is given below.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project (Left Bank)

The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project on the Left Bank of the Tungabhadra Dam at Hospet was taken over by the Government of Mysore from the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad at the time of Reorganisation of States during the year 1956. This project contemplates installation of 3 units each of 9,000 kW and transmission of Power by means of 110 kV Transmission Line from Munirabad to Shahbad. The present stage of progress is that the first

and second units of 9,000 kW each were commissioned during January 1962 and June 1962 respectively. The 110 kV Transmission Line from Munirabad to Raichur and Raichur to Shahbad has also been charged and is feeding a number of places in Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar Districts. Erection of the third unit of 9,000 kW is progressing briskly and this unit is expected to be commissioned by March 1965.

The total outlay up to the end of December 1964 was about Rs. 423.77 lakhs against the revised sanctioned estimate of Rs. 604.20 lakhs.

Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project

The Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project is mainly an irrigation project and the power Generation here is only incidental. Waters discharged into the irrigation channel and 14,500 MC ft. of water stored in the reservoir specifically for power is utilised for power generation to the extent of 25,000 kW firm. The installed capacity of this station is 33,200 kW comprising of 2 units of 12,000 kW each in the river bed station, one unit of 2,000 kW in the Left Bank Station and one unit of 7,200 kW in the Right Bank Station. There is provision for the installation of an additional unit of 7,200 kW in the Right Bank Station.

Work on the project has been completed during the year 1963-64. The 2,000 kW Left Bank unit was commissioned in November 1962, the two 12,000 kW River bed units were commissioned in April and June 1963 and the last unit of 7,200 kW unit was commissioned in January 1964. With the commissioning of the Right Bank unit the work on this project has been completed and the full benefits are being derived. The power generated at this station is mainly feeding the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works and also the loads on the 66 kW Transmission Line between Bhadra Generating Station and Mysore.

The total outlay up to the end of December 1964 was about Rs. 257.55 lakhs against the sanctioned estimated cost of Rs. 380.00 lakhs.

Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project

The first stage contemplates installation of two units of 89,100 kW each, the second stage six units of 89,100 kW each and the final stage the last two units of 89-100 kW each. The foreign exchange required for the I and II stages of the project is being covered by three loans from Agency for International Development (United States of America) totalling to 29.9 million dollars. The United States Government has also given rupee loans out of PL 480 funds to the extent of Rs. 34.45 Crores, for execution of the first and second stages of the project. The total estimated cost for the first stage including transmission lines and Receiving Stations according to the Revised Estimates is Rs. 56.08 Crores. The estimates for the installation of the Five Units which were based on purchase of equipment on global tender basis was Rs. 23.80 crores. Since the loan sanctioned by the AID authorities for the Second Stage requires that the equipment should be purchased from U.S. sources only, the estimates are being revised taking into account the latest cost figures for local works into consideration. The revised estimated cost is Rs. 37.00 crores. The estimated cost for the installation of the sixth unit under the second stage is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4.60 crores.

Regarding installation of 9th and 10th units, the estimated cost of the Receiving Stations and Transmission Lines is Rs. 15.06 crores and for the installation of the units Rs. 7.27 crores. It is anticipated that the cost of the Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project upto the High tension Bus bars would be of the order of Rs. 88 crores. When completed it is proposed that power from this scheme at high voltage would be transmitted to major load consuming centres in the State, like Shimoga, Bangalore, Hubli, Munirabad, Mangalore and Mysore from which point onwards the Mysore State Electricity Board will have to arrange for subsequent transmission and distribution of the power upto consumers' terminals. The Mysore State Electricity Board will also have to spend huge sums of money for distribution of the power generated at this

project. It is expected that to utilise the power generated at the project, an expenditure of the order of about Rs. 100 crores would be required for the Transmission and Distribution system.

Progress of Works

The first generating unit of 89,100 kW was commissioned on 24th January 1965. Work on the Sharavathi Receiving Station at Shimoga is in full swing. The 220 kV Transmission Line from Sharavathi to Bangalore, a distance of about 227 miles has already been charged. Work on the erection of the second Generating Unit of 89,100 kW is in an advanced stage and this unit is expected to be commissioned during April-May 1965.

It is anticipated that two more units of 89,100 kW each would be commissioned by the end of the III Plan Period.

Investigation of Hydro-Electric Projects

Detailed investigations on the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project, Cauvery Valley Project, the Sharavathi Tail Race Scheme, Bedthi, Aghanashini, Varahi, etc., has been in progress during the III Plan Period. However priority has been given for investigation of the First Stage of the Kalinadi Project and Sharavathi Tail Race Scheme. Provisions have also been made during the III Plan period for carrying out preliminary works on the above two schemes. The preliminary report on the Sharavathi Tail Race Scheme is under preparation. The project report for Supa Dam and Dam Power House which is a part of the Kalinadi Project has been completed.

MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Transmission Lines

During the years 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64, against the target of 738, 898 and 1,470 kms. length of transmission lines 320, 903 and 864 kms. were completed and the outlay

incurred during these three years is Rs. 73.35 lakhs, Rs. 63.76 lakhs and Rs. 61-17 lakhs respectively. During the current year, about 350 km. length of transmission line has been completed against a target of 460 kms. incurring an expenditure of Rs. 39.32 lakhs upto the end of December 1964. For the year 1965-66 a target of 500 kms. length of transmission line has been fixed.

Stepdown Stations

During the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 against a target of 4, 4 and 14 sub-stations, 7, 8 and 8 sub-stations were completed with an outlay of Rs. 21 lakhs, 11.33 lakhs and 29.75 lakhs respectively. During the current year 7 sub-stations have been completed upto the end of December 1964, with an outlay of Rs. 8.05 lakhs. During 1965-66 it has been programmed to complete 21 sub-stations.

Extension and Improvements

During the last three years and up to 1964, work of laying underground cables in Bangalore City and Civil Area and improvements to the distribution lines of the existing systems were carried out with an outlay of Rs. 100.37 lakhs.

Frequency Conversion

During the III Plan it has been programmed to convert 25 cys. system to 50 cys. in the State wherever 25 cys. exist. During the year 1961-62, 4 towns and surrounding areas were converted to 50 cys. from 25 cys. with an outlay of Rs. 7.59 lakhs. During 1963-64 frequency conversion work in Kanakapura and surrounding areas of Gauribidanur, Gudibanda, Bagepalli, Manchenahalli and Tondebavi were completed. During the current year the frequency conversions work has been completed in Kolar and Kodigenahalli. All the frequency conversion works throughout the State are expected to be completed by the end of Third Five-Year Plan.

Rural Electrification

It was programmed to electrify 700 villages, during the entire Third Five-Year Plan. Up to the end of December 1964, 777 villages have been already electrified as detailed below :—

	No. of villages	
	targeted	*Achieved*
1961-62 ..	100	130
1962-63 ..	120	252
1963-64 ..	250	231
1964-65 (to end of December 64)	..	164

Outlay incurred to end of December 1964 is Rs. 204 laks during the plan period.

Minor Irrigation—Power Supply to I. P. Sets

Against the target of 21,000 pumpsets to be serviced during Third Five-Year Plan, 14,781 pumpsets have been serviced up to the end of December 1964, as follows :—

	No. of pumpsets serviced		
	Target	*Achieved*	*Outlay (Rupees in lakhs)*
1961-62 ..	750	2,771	85.00
1962-63 ..	1,750	2,926	69.54
1963-64 ..	5,000	5,242	149.53
1964-65 (to end of December, 1964)	6,000	3,842	98.48

It has been programmed to service 7,000 I.P. sets during the year 1965-66 with an anticipated outlay of Rs. 300 lakhs.

In addition to the above schemes the installation of 2 Nos. of 10,000 kWs.—Gas Turbine Generating sets was taken up during the year 1963-64. Work on both the units was completed by the end of 1964. An expenditure of Rs. 103.58 lakhs has been incurred as against the provision of Rs. 130 lakhs for the scheme.

INDUSTRIES

Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Limited.

To give the necessary fillip for a speedy industrialisation, availing of the bulk surplus electric power very shortly expected to accrue to the State's Power Grid and fast developing infra-structural facilities, Government of Mysore have registered the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited as a Government company under the Companies Act with an authorised capital of Rs. five crores. The main objectives of this Corporation, among others, are to promote, improve, establish and execute industries and industrial projects ; to aid, make advances, assist and finance industrial undertakings and underwrite the stock, shares, etc.

Industrial Development Areas.

Keeping in view the regional development and facilities obtaining in different parts of the State for development of industries as revealed by the Techno-Economic Surveys conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, Government of Mysore have also lately taken a decision to develop land required for industries in important zones, *viz.*, Gulbarga ; Dandeli ; Belgaum between Hubli and Dharwar ; between Shimoga and Bhadravathi ; between Mysore and Nanjangud ; between Harihar and Davangere ; between Hospet and Bellary ; around Bangalore and Mangalore. Funds for Development have been suggested under Advance Action.

Major Integrated Iron and Steel Project.

The question of the establishment of the fifth public sector Steel Project, preferably in the Southern region of the country is under the active consideration of the Government of India at the present moment. To decide the location of the plant, Government of India have requested the Anglo-American Consortium to give a Feasibility

Report on the various suitable locations Government of Mysore have constituted an Expert Committee to prepare a Project Report in respect of the fifth Steel Project in the public sector to be located near Hospet, highlighting the various special advantages that the region possesses for the same, for being submitted to the Anglo-American Consortium when they visit the State. The Expert Committee has submitted its Memorandum on the Hospet Steel Plant which has concluded that "from all aspects Hospet offers the best site for the proposed fifth integrated large scale Steel Plant, enabling it to be installed more economically, more efficiently, more usefully and more speedily than elsewhere in South India".

TUNGABHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS, LTD.

Tungabhadra Steel Products, Ltd., which is a public sector enterprise jointly owned by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore was working as Government Workshop under the control of Tungabhadra Board, to start with, and effect from 1st April 1960 an independent company has been formed. This undertaking which has taken up the production of heavy steel structures, Hydraulic gears with Hoists, Penstocks, Pressure Vessels, Cranes, Towers and Bridges Girders, among others, has already taken steps to put up a penstock factory, a structural shop, a machine shop, and galvanising plant, in its new location wherein an extent of 350 acres of land has already been acquired for the purpose.

Three Rolling Mills, each with a capacity of 5,000 tons per annum have been sanctioned, keeping in mind the regional distribution in the State. These three Rolling Mills are being established at Bangalore, Bijapur and Udipi.

MYSORE CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS, BELAGOLA.

To meet the growing demand and to make the unit more economic steps have been taken for installing an additional 50 tons per day of sulphuric acid plant and increasing

the manufacture of superphosphate to 72,000 tons per annum. Effective steps to establish production capacities for the manufacture of caustic soda and chlorine have already been taken by this concern.

M/s. Chamundi Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., a newly licensed industrial undertaking located near Munirabad has already gone into production, lately, with a licensed capacity of 16,500 tons of Sulphuric Acid and 40,000 tons of Super Phosphate.

The Fertiliser Technical Committee of the Government of India to which the question of the establishment of new Major Fertiliser Factories in different parts of the country had been referred to, have recommended that a large-scale Fertiliser factory be set up at Mangalore in the State to function simultaneously with the proposed Port. The proposal of Messrs. Kamani Engineering Corporation to take up the proposed major Fertiliser near Mangalore has lately been sponsored by the State Government for grant of an industrial license.

Cellulose Tri-acetate

The Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Company, Ltd., has taken up a new project for the manufacture of Tri-acetate. The company has already secured the know-how for the manufacture of Tri-acetate. Necessary know-how for the manufacture of acetate moulding powders is also secured. For the designin and engineering of the plant and supply of equipment separate agreements have also been concluded with well known firms in America and Sweden. Government of India have already given their aproval for terms of collaboration. The capital cost of this project is estimated at little over Rs. 4 crores.

Paper Industry

In view of its rich forest wealth and varieties of agricultural residues suitable for the industry produced in the State, Mysore occupies a coveted position for the development of paper/pulp industry in the country. Out of a

capacity of about 5.5 lakh tons installed in the country, the share of Mysore State is 53,640 tons, which works out to about 10 per cent. Out of the additional capacity of about 6.5 lakh tons licensed in the country, the share of the State is 55,300 tons. Four paper mills are working at present in the State. Of these, the units in Bhadravathi and in Dandeli are based on bamboo. Out of the remaining two, the unit working near Nanjangud is a small unit based on rags, waste paper, etc., and the other located in Belagula is a bagasse based mill.

The West Coast Paper Mills located in the midst of the rich North Kanara bamboo forests had been originally licensed for a daily capacity of 60 tons. This capacity was subsequently increased to 100 tons per day. Government have agreed to increase the capacity to 150 tons subject to utilisation of raw material other than bamboos available in Zone already allotted. To meet their increased raw material requirements, steps have been taken to raise a large scale plantation of fast growing species like the eucalyptus.

The Mysore Paper Mills located in the Central Forest Zone of Sagar-Shimoga has recently completed its expansion programme and the annual production capacity has been increased to a little over 16,000 tons.

A letter of intent has been granted to Messrs. Malnad Pulp Product by the Government of India, approving in principle, the proposal for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking near Udipi in Mangalore District for the manufacture of paper and pulp with an annual capacity of 18,000 tons each. The State Government have agreed to make available raw material in the form of bamboo-*cum*-hardwoods for the project from the forest areas of South Kanara District and the areas near about.

A letter of intent has been issued by the Government of India to Messrs. Minute Enterprises (P) Ltd., Bangalore, approving, in principle their proposed project to take up the manufacture of newsprint, pulp and paper in Shimoga District. The promoters have proposed to enter into a technical collaboration with Canadian Technical and Investment Services, Ltd., Quebec, Canada. The Government of

Mysore have intimated the above firm that a quantity of 25,000 tonnes of bamboo and another 25,000 tonnes of timber would be supplied for their proposed newsprint factory at Tunga Dam, in Shimoga District subject to availability from the Mysore Forest areas lying within a radius of 100 miles from the location of their factory. Government have also accorded their sanction for grant of 500 acres of land in Shimoga District to the above firm.

Bagasse based Paper Mills

Mysore was one of the premier States to start a bagasse based factory. This factory which is located in Belagula is based on bagasse supplied from the nearby Sugar Factory at Mandya. To make the unit a more viable one and also to meet the growing demand for paper, a scheme of expansion to double the existing capacity has been currently taken up by the Management.

Two industrial licences have been granted in favour of M/s. C. D. Gopalan & Co., Bangalore and M/s. Krishna Flour Mills, Bangalore to establish their industrial undertakings based on bagasse in the State. The former is proposed to be located in Bellary District and the latter in Belgaum District.

Sugar Industry

Eight sugar factories are working at present and the ninth factory is under erection. Of these, three Co-operative sugar factories working at Kampli, Pandavapura and at Sankeshwar have been developed. The fourth Co-operative sugar factory which is under final stages of erection near Gowribidanur (in Kolar District) is expected to start its trial crushing in the ensuing season.

The Screening Committee constituted by the Government of India to consider various applications received in connection with the establishment of new sugar factories and substantial expansion of existing factories has already recommended the issue of industrial licences in the cases of the proposed Co-operative sugar factories near Bidar and

in Mugatkhan-Hubli (in Belgaum District). The case of the Co-operative sugar factory near Hiriyur is under the active consideration of the Government of India and it is hoped that the license will be granted very soon.

Cement Industry

There are four factories with a total installed capacity of 9.89 lakh tonnes working at present at Bagalkot, Shahbad, Bhadravathi and at Ammasandra. In addition to approving the proposal of the Mysore Cements, Ltd., to double their present annual capacity in their factory at Ammasandra to 2.26 lakhs metric tonnes and establishment of two new cement factories at Wadi and Nagaragali with installed capacities of 4 lokhs and 1.68 metric tonnes respectively. Government of India have lately approved, in principle, the proposals in respect of two more cement factories—one at Gokak and the other at Hosadurga.

Cotton Textile Industry

Cotton Textiles is one of the leading consumer industries in the State. The spindleage in the State is about 5 lakhs at present. In the Third Plan, an additional spindleage of 2,41,280 has been obtained both for establishing new spinning units and expanding some of the existing uneconomic units. A spindleage of 1,92,000 has been allotted to 17 new units to be established both in the private and co-operative sectors. A total spindleage of 49,280 has been granted to the existing units for purposes of balancing and expansion.

Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Company, Limited.

This is one of the important Government Companies developed under the active assistance of the Government of Mysore. Since severe competition has developed for some of the products manufactured in this factory, diversification of certain new lines of production has been currently undertaken under Japanese Collaboration.

A beginning has already been made in the manufacture of Poly Phase electricity meters and paper and electrolytic condensers and these products are now put on the market. To take up the manufacture of loudspeakers, necessary licence for importing the equipment has lately been received and production of the same on a commercial scale is expected to commence in about a year's time.

Industrial Estates

Up till now, 8 Industrial Estates have been completed and the construction of another 10 industrial estates has been taken on hand during 1964-65 at the following places: Bijapur, Jamkhandi, Shiralkoppa, Bellary, Dandeli, K.G.F., Chickmagalur, Kadur, Mercara and Tumkur. Out of these, four industrial estates are expected to be completed by the end of the financial year 1964-65 namely at Bijapur, Jamkhandi, Shiralkoppa and Mercara. During the forthcoming year 1965-66, the construction of another 8 to 10 new industrial estates is expected to be taken up. By the end of the financial year 1964-65, namely, at Bijapur, 28 industrial estates would have been completed.

Under the scheme for Industrial Development Areas, the target for the Third Plan period was 19 Development Areas at the rate of one per District. During the year 1964-65, acquisition of land for two Industrial Development Areas (Haveri and Kushalnagar) have been taken up. During the forthcoming year, it is expected that another 8 to 10 Industrial Development Areas may be taken up.

Small Scale Industries Scheme

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the schemes under small scale industries were implemented at a cost of 138 lakhs.

During the first three years of the current plan an expenditure of Rs. 56 lakhs has been incurred.

A scheme for the development of small scale industries in C.D. and N.E.S. areas covering 15 training-*cum*-servicin-

centres in various crafts has been taken up for implementation.

A scheme for providing financial and technical assistance to co-operatives, organised by Artisans of particular trades to improve their living conditions has been started. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10.89 lakhs has been given to various industrial co-operatives.

It is proposed to start two more centres in precision machine shop with heat treatment and tool room facilities at Gulbarga and Mangalore in addition to the existing one at Harihar during the current year.

Handloom Development Schemes

As a result of the implementation of the several handloom development schemes in the State, during the Second Plan period 84,235 cotton handlooms, 15,683 woollen handlooms and 6,072 silk handlooms have been brought into the co-operative fold, as against the total loomage of about 1,05,000 cotton handlooms, 16,000 woollen handlooms and 8,000 silk handlooms. Five hundred and eighty-six Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies have been organised. The actual expenditure incurred is Rs. 175.62 lakhs. One hundred and fifty-six Sales Depots, 63 Small Dye Houses, 4 Pattern-making Factories, and 5 Inter-State Sales Depots have been set up. Fourteen Housing colonies have been sanctioned to improve the living conditions of weavers. Improved equipments costing more than Rs. 10 lakhs have been supplied to the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Three hundred and twenty-eight million yards of handloom cloth have been produced against the estimated production of 452 million yards.

During the current plan, assistance more or less on the same pattern of Second Plan is being extended. Increased working capital has been provided for Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Preliminary arrangements have been made to start two big dye houses, one for cotton and one for woollen at Hubli and Bangalore to supply the required shades of yarn to handloom weavers. It is also proposed to start one collective Weaving Centre at Banahatti.

Powerloom Scheme:

Government of India sanctioned the Scheme of installation of Powerlooms in Handloom sector at a total cost of Rs. 63.75 lakhs of which Rs. 58.15 lakhs is loan and Rs. 5.60 grants. At the time the Scheme was sanctioned, the cost of Powerlooms increased and the Government of India issued instructions to State Government to purchase the entire quota within the amount sanctioned by Government of India.

Out of 2,000 powerlooms purchased, 1,668 powerlooms have already been erected of which 1,038 powerlooms have been commissioned. The rest will be commissioned shortly.

Handicrafts

During Second Plan an expenditure of Rs. 15.50 lakhs has been incurred. Thirty-one Handicrafts Societies engaged in the production of several types of handicrafts articles have been granted financial assistance. In addition, 12 Handicrafts Co-operative Societies have been given assistance for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Six Handicrafts Emporia were started in addition to Arts and Crafts Emporium at Bangalore and show rooms at Mysore and Channapatna. Ninety-seven candidates were imparted training in the advanced technique in the various crafts both inside and outside the State.

Four training centres were started to train craftsmen in Mat Weaving, Dyeing and Printing, Toy making, Pile Carpet, etc.

As against a provision of Rs. 18.50 lakhs for the years 1961-64 a sum of Rs. 13.42 lakhs has been spent to implement 14 continuation and 7 new Schemes under the plan programme.

The Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation was formed during December 1963 and it has started functioning from 1st June 1964. All the Sales Depots and Handicrafts Emporia hitherto run by the Department have been transferred to the Corporation.

Coir Development Schemes

During the Second Five-Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 4.3 lakhs was spent towards financial assistance to Co-operatives.

During the period 1961-64 a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been spent.

To market the coir products of the various Coir Co-operative Societies, Government have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a Central Coir Co-operative Marketing Society, at Bangalore. It is proposed to start shortly three experimental mechanised units for manufacture of Bristle and Mattress coir fibre and three Coir Emporia.

The production and sales of the coir articles of Coir Societies, are indicated below :—

	Production Rs.	*Sales* Rs.
1961-62 ..	70,627.55	78,433.37
1962-63 ..	80,936.08	1,01,939.55
1963-64 ..	89,538.85	1,32,830.97

Rural Industries Projects

Two areas, *viz.*, Dharwar and Tumkur are selected and surveys have been undertaken to see as to what industries could be started based on the availability of local raw materials and other local resources. Based on the survey, schemes have been taken up for implementation.

Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank

With a view to implementing the Scheme of Rural Industrialisation all Government loans earmarked for development of industries in the State are channelised through the Mysore State Industrial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bangalore.

Artisan Training Institutes

There are 22 such Artisan Training Institutes spread over the various districts of the State having one or two

in each District. The number of artisans trained during each year is as follows :—

1960-61	..	1,675
1961-62	..	1,741
1962-63	..	2,285
1963-64	..	1,340*

After completion of training, successful candidates are awarded certificates and tools kits worth Rs. 250 each, of which 50 per cent is treated as subsidy.

Licenses under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

During the period of 4 years from 1961-62 to 1964-65 (upto 1st February 1965) 310 applications were forwarded to Government of India of which 169 were for starting new industries, 97 for the expansion of existing industries, 34 for the manufacture of new articles in the existing industries, 2 for carrying on business of manufacture of scheduled articles, and 8 for change of location.

During the above period, 66 licenses were granted and in 8 cases no licence was considered necessary, 2 were withdrawn and 216 cases were pending with Government of

Government Electric Factory, Bangalore

A scheme for expansion of the Government Electric Factory was taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 lakhs in the I Five Year Plan, to step up production of the transformers in the Old Factory from 40,000 KVA to 80,000 KVA. As a result of implementation of the above scheme, the production increased to 70,000 KVA by the end of 1955-56.

(* Decline due to abolition of some of the crafts like Mat Weaving and Tailoring in all the Institutes as also the restriction of admission to boys only).

New Government Electric Factory

The New Government Electric Factory is at present a State Government Concern established with the Technical Collaboration of M/s. AEG., West Germany. It has an installed capacity of :—

(*a*) 6,00,000 KVA of Transformers and
(*b*) 4,00,000 hp of Motors p.a. together with a
(*c*) Switchgear production of the value of Rs. 85 lakhs per year.

The capital cost of the project is likely to exceed the estimated figure of Rs. 750 lakhs. The actual outlay by the end of March 1965 would be Rs. 530 lakhs.

(*a*) The Switchgear production was scheduled to commence in December 1964. Actually production was started on 7th January 1965 without any noticeable time lag.

(*b*) The Transformer production was scheduled to start in December 1964. Proto-type production will actually commence in March 1965. The delay of 3 months was inevitable as the building could not be completed in time.

(*c*) As per programme the Motor Factory was scheduled to go into production during December 1965. Actually manufacture of proto-types will commence on 1st June 1965 earlier than the schedule.

It has been decided to convert this project into a company by name "NGEF LIMITED" with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs. 5 crores and Issued Capital of Rs. 4 crores. To begin with, the Government of Mysore will pay up 80 per cent of the issued capital, *i.e.*, Rs. 3.2 crores. The balance of investment already made by Government will be treated as Government Loan. M/s. AEG of West Germany, who are our Technical Collaborators and the International Finance Corporation, Washington are also expected to participate in the share capital of the company as early as possible.

Expansion of Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan

The Expansion Scheme of the Mysore Implements taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 lakhs, was completed during 1962-63. The targeted production of Rs. 25 lakhs has been reached during the Third Plan by installing all the machineries.

Expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory

With a view to meet the growing demand for Insulators and Bushings, an Expansion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 84 lakhs was taken up in the above Factory in the First Five-Year Plan with the Technical Collaboration of M/s. N.G.K., Nagoya, Japan. During the Second Five-Year Plan the targeted production of 2,500 tons of Electric Porcelain was achieved. The factory had to face losses continuously up to 1960-61. It is only from the year 1961-62 that the Factory has been able to turn the corner, and has been able to make profits.

During the Third Plan period, a further Expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory was taken up at a cost of Rs. 33 lakhs for manufacture of Malleable Castings and forged pins. All the required machinery for the malleable foundry has been ordered, and the buildings are also completed. During the 3rd and the 4th years of the present Plan period, the normal annual production of 2,500 tons has been exceeded by additional quantities of 300 to 500 tons. With a view to step up the present production of 2,500 tons of electro-porcelain per annum to 5,000 tons, a new Agreement is proposed to be entered into with M/s. N.G.K. for further expansion at an estimated cost of Rs. 96.50 lakhs. The required Industrial Licence is also obtained.

Expansion of Government Soap Factory

The scheme relating to the shifting and expansion of the Government Soap Factory, taken up during the First Plan period (1955-56) was completed during the Second

Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.33 lakhs, and the production of Soap was raised from 500 tons to 1,500 tons per annum.

As a result of this, there has been a considerable increase in the production year after year as can be seen from the figures furnished below :—

1961-62	..	1385 tonnes
1962-63	..	1675 tonnes
1963-64	..	1817 tonnes
1964-65	..	1698 (for 10 months ending January, 1965)

Similarly, the sales of soap products in the Factory have increased year after year as indicated below :—

		Rs. in lakhs
1961-62	..	84.22
1962-63	..	100.00
1963-64	..	111.77
1964-65	..	98.42 (upto end of Decr. 64)

The modernisation and expansion of the Factory has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs during the Third Plan.

Modernisation of Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga.

The re-distillation plant imported from U.K. under the Second Plan Scheme was procured and installed during 1962-63 at the Shimoga Factory, as a result of which the oil produced at the Factory is being refined and cleaned at the Factory itself.

Modernisation of Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore.

The Modernisation Scheme relating to this Factory consists of replacement of the Old Boilers by new ones at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

In both the above Factories, a quantity of 85,653 kgs., of oil was produced during the year 1963-64 as against 64,432 kgs., during the previous year. There is a further

improvement in production during the current year. Similarly the sale of sandalwood oil has gone up from 61,321 kgs., during 1962-63 to 81,521 kgs., during 1963-64. Sales have already touched 93,559 kgs., during the first ten months of the current year, and there are bright prospects of reaching the highest sales figures by 31st March 1965.

Central Works, Mercara.

During the Third Plan, as an adjunct to the existing Workshop, a saw unit is proposed to be located at Kushalnagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs so as to make use of the abundant wood available in Coorg.

Government Silk Weaving Factory, and the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna.

The Modernisation schemes of the Government Silk Weaving Factory and the Goverment Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna were taken up during the Third Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs. 8 lakhs and 19 lakhs respectively. The Import Licenses are still awaited.

The Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd., Bhadravati.

During the First and Second Plan periods, the following Development Schemes were completed and plants commissioned into production.

(i) Two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces with an installed capacity of 60,000 tons per annum and a Slag Granulation Plant for manufacture of Slag Cement with a Capacity of 18,000 tons per annum. The total cost of this Scheme was Rs. 116 lakhs.

(ii) A Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant with a Capacity of 17,000 tons, per annum for manufacture of pipes ranging from 3 feet to 12 inches was completed and commissioned into operation. The cost of this Scheme was Rs. 49 lakhs.

During the Third Plan period, the following Schemes were completed and commissioned into service:

(1) Sintering Plant for manufacture of Iron Ore Sinter from ore fines with a capacity of 80,000 tons per annum. The cost of the Scheme was Rs. 42 lakhs.

(2) Expansion of the Ferro-Silicon Capacity by 15,000 tons at a cost of Rs. 1 crore.

In addition to the Sintering Plant and the Ferro-Silicon Plant, already completed during the Third Plan, the Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd., took up the expansion of the Steel capacity by one lakh tons at an estimated cost of Rs. 7 crores. The Electric Arc Furnace and the Blooming Mill have been commissioned as Power was made available by the Sharavati Project last month. The L. D. Plant and the other ancillaries will be commissioned before the end of the current year.

During the execution of the Scheme it was decided to convert the entire plant into an Alloy and Special Steel Plant with an additional investment of about Rs. 10 crores. A Technical Collaboration Agreement to obtain the 'Know-how' to manufacture special steel has been entered into with an Austrian Firm called Messrs. Bohler & Co. For the import of Plant and equipment required for this conversion scheme, a loan of DM 60 million has been given by a West German Bank (Messrs. Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau). The conversion scheme is to be completed by 1967.

The Company has also taken up the expansion of pig iron capacity by 1,20,000 tons per annum.

Sericulture Industry

Mysore takes the first place in the Country's Sericulture which occupies the Fourth rank in the World. The potentialities for further developing silk industry are great and Mysore can contribute the maximum in this regard given the required facilities.

The Schemes under implementation are such that great emphasis is laid on quick return over short term investments in the industry. The best silk worm seed raised at the Hill Stations and the Second Stage farms, on one side and quality seed cocoons obtained out of the seeds issued by the Multivoltine Stations on the other will help in the production of quality hybrid seeds resulting in the production of better commercial cocoons. The Scheme of sinking of wells to benefit mulberry aids immediately in increasing the yield and improving the quality of mulberry leaves which in turn leaves beneficial effect on the Industry. Chawki Centres on a large scale yield the quickest results. The assistance that the Silk Rearers get for construction of rearing houses help them in deriving better yields of cocoons.

The Schemes for development of Sericulture include organisation of Co-operatives to permit private participation. Under certain schemes individuals are also benefited while in respect of most of the other schemes the benefit goes to the community as a whole.

From mulberry to marketing and Research the progress has been quite satisfactory. Production of higher quality Silk itself has gone up satisfactorily and the target of nearly 23 lakh pounds of silk for the Third Plan will be kept up.

MINES AND GEOLOGY

Plan Schemes

Only one scheme of mineral development was implemented during First Plan period and this is the exploration of Gold deposit near Bellara, Tumkur District. The Scheme resulted in winning of Gold worth about Rs. 6,00,000. The investigation was finally suspended in 1956 due to the uneconomic working of the deposit.

During the Second Five-Year Plan two schemes namely (*a*) Investigation for Sulphide ore near Ingaldhal, Chitradurga District, and (*b*) Investigation for iron ore in the West Coast areas of the State were taken up.

The investigation under Sulphide Scheme has been helpful in proving the reserves of iron pyrites at about 2 million tons.

Under the Iron ore investigation Scheme, survey and prospecting conducted in parts of South Kanara, North Kanara and Shimoga Districts has resulted in the location of iron ore deposits estimated at about 90 million tons within a distance of 50-60 miles from the West Coast Ports of the State.

During the first three years of the Third Plan period, the following minerals have been located and their reserves assessed :—

(1) *Iron ore.*—Iron ore deposits estimated at about 500 million tons of exportable grade have been proved in the Bababudan Hill,, Chikmagalur District; near Kodachadri and Kotebore, Shimoga District; near Kalche, Kodalgadde, Sunksal, etc., North Kanara District; near Karekurchi, Habbigegudda, Janehar, Tumkur District and Vajra, Lakkihalli Bheemasamudra, etc., Chitradurga District. This is in addition to the ore reserves in the Bellary-Hospet area, where a reserve of about 1,000 million tons is assessed.

(2) High Calcium Limestone—occuring between Bagalkot and Yadwad, Bijapur-Belgaum Districts have been mapped in detail and some of them have also been prospected by drilling. So far about 600 million tons of limestone are assessed. Further prospecting is under progress. The high calcium limestone deposits near Nagargali, North Kanara District and those in Hosadurga Taluk, Chitradurga District, were also mapped in detail and the reserve are assessed at 30 million tons and 50 million tons, respectively.

(3) *Fuller's Earth.*—Fuller's Earth deposits suitable for refining of mineral and vegetable oils occurring near Korvi and other villages, Chincholi Taluk, Gulbarga District, have been prospected and estimated to contain about 2 million tons.

(4) *Bauxite.*—The surveys conducted for Bauxite deposits in Belgaum District have revealed the occurrence of about 2 million tons of Bauxite.

The Hutti Gold Mines

The Hutti Gold Mines Company in which the Government of Mysore holds a controlling interest has taken up for implementation of the exploratory development scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 251 lakhs. Of this, in the first two years the total expenditure incurred is estimated at about Rs. 167 lakhs. The balance is expected to be expended in the next financial year. The scheme, in general, covers initial exploration of the known reefs and any further reefs discovered during the scheme down to a maximum depth below surface of 1,500 feet and latterly throughout the known length of the reefs with periodical assessment of the payable ore exposed by this development.

BOARD OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

The Board of Mineral Development is a Departmental venture of Government in the field of mining and export. Besides export of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore, it deals with the mining and sale within India of commodities like Chrome Ore, Clay, Graphite, Quartz, Feldspar, Soapstone, etc. The export is at present restricted to Iron Ore and Manganese Ore. This commercial venture is a foreign exchange earner, and during the year 1963-64 the export of Iron Ore and Manganese Ore to foreign markets totalled up to 4.62 lakh tonnes, securing a foreign-exchange component equivalent of Rs. 126 lakhs.

The sales for the last three years are :—

		Rs. in lakhs
1960-61	..	28.91
1961-62	..	58.36
1962-63	..	115.05
1963-64	..	132.85

During the current year the sales will touch Rs. 1.5 crore.

The export of Iron Ore is channelled through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India. Though the quantum of exports has increased, the margin of profit is rather low, on account of the keen competition encountered in the international market.

The Board has an ambitious programme of expansion, envisaging an annual export of one million tonnes, raising it steadily to two or three million tons by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

A programme of this type can succeed only with mechanisation of mines and improvement of transport facilities. Transport bottlenecks are being sought to be solved by startegically located ropeways, and improvement of ore carrying roads. Closely connected with the export programme of Board of Mineral Development is the development of Western ports of Mysore State.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

(Medium schemes costing Rs. 10.00 lakhs to 5 Crores Major schemes costing Rs. 5 Crores and above).

II Five Year Plan

During the II Plan period 11 schemes of the I Five Year Plan were continued and 14 new schemes were also taken up of which 3 are major and 11 are medium projects. The estimated cost of all the 25 projects amount to Rs. 129.28 Crores. The expenditure incurred on these 25 projects during the II Plan period was Rs. 26.68 Crores. The total outlay on the major and medium irrigation projects to end of II Five Year Plan period was Rs. 63.96 Crores. The gross potential under I and II Five Year Plan Schemes is 14.61 lakh acres. The actual achievements of creation of potential and utilisation to the end of II Five Year Plan was 4.68 and 2.91 lakh acres respectively.

III Five Year Plan

In addition to the 25 projects taken up during I and II Plan period, 7 new schemes 3 Major and 4 Medium have been included in the III Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the 7 new schemes in the III Five Year Plan is Rs. 99.41 Crores with an irrigation potential of 10.52 lakh acres. Thus the total estimated cost of I, II and III Plan Schemes amounts to Rs. 228.69 Crores with a gross potential of 25.14 lakh acres. There is a provision of Rs. 40.66 Crores in the III Five Year Plan. The expenditure during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 is Rs. 7.38 Crores, Rs. 5.99 Crores and Rs. 6.23 Crores respectively. Against the budget allotment of Rs. 5.00 Crores for the year 1964-65 the expenditure upto end of December 1964 is Rs. 3.40 Crores.

Under the 32 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects included under I, II and III Five Year Plans the gross irrigation potential available is 25.14 lakh acres. The targets and achievements and potential and utilisation are as under :

	Potential cumulative in lakhs acres	*Utilisation cumulative in lakhs acres*
Achievements upto end of II Five Year Plan ..	4.63	2.91
Target set out upto end of III Five Year Plan ..		
As per realistic programme ..	8.23	6.67
Actual achievements to end of 1963-64 ..	6.82	4.58
Anticipated achievement to end of 1964-65	7.48	5.59

During the year 1963, technical clearance was received for Upper Krishna and Malaprabha Projects from the Planning Commission, New Delhi .

A Central Mechanical Organisation with two Divisions is created to have unified control over the procurement and distribution of machinery and attending to their maintenance, etc., of all the projects.

One of the important measures adopted for speeding up the development is to construct water courses and field channels upto last survey number which was hitherto left to the beneficiaries.

MINOR IRRIGATION

The following targets were achieved during 1st two plans—

	Old atchkat acres	*New scheme acres*
First Plan ..	2,59,880	16,880
Second Plan ..	1,11,440	41,960

The III Plan provision for M. I. Programme of the PWD Sector is Rs. 850 lakhs. The Physical Target fixed is stabilisation of 1,16,720 acres of existing atchkat and providing irrigation to 53,030 acres of fresh area.

Till the end of the third year of the III Plan an outlay of Rs. 840.40 lakhs has been incurred. The physical achievements are as under :—

	Acres
1. Stabilisation of irrigation for existing atchkat ..	92,920
2. Providing irrigation for fresh atchkat	77,710
Total ..	1,70,630

For the current year, *i.e.*, 1964-65 an allotment of Rs. 250 lakhs has been made for the Minor Irrigation Programme of PWD Sector. As this allotment was inadequate the Government of India sanctioned an additional assistance of Rs. 150 lakhs to the PWD Sector. The anticipated outlay is Rs. 420 lakhs.

During 1964-65, an area of 60,000 acres of old atchkat and 32,000 acres new area has been fixed.

Flood Control Schemes Central Assistance

For flood control schemes, a programme costing Rs. 3 Crores has been drawn up for III Plan and forwarded to Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

MYSORE PORTS

The "Ports and Harbours" is one of the subjects added on to the administration of the New Mysore State, consequent on the Re-organisation of States in 1956, at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan period. The total provision originally made for Ports by the Bombay and Madras Governments in the Second Five-Year Plan stood at Rs. 11.67 lakhs including Rs. 5.3 lakhs for Mangalore Port, the administration of which vests with the Mangalore Port Trust Board.

With the Re-organisation of States and the consequential creation of the Mysore Ports Department with effect from 13th July 1957 the total allotment for Ports and Harbours was revised and raised to Rs. 18.00 lakhs excluding Mangalore Port in order to provide certain minimum essential amenities at several ports. During Second Five-Year Plan period much progress in the implementation of development schemes could not be achieved owing to lack of field data and essential tools and plans including Engineering and Survey Equipment. The purchase of dredging equipment for which the plan provided Rs. 10.00 lakhs did not materialise during the Plan period.

The Ports under the administrative control of Mysore Ports Department (except Mangalore Port) handled a total tonnage of 4.10 lakh metric tonnes of cargo at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan which is 217 per cent over the traffic of 1.27 lakh tons at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan. Similarly, the Mangalore Port Trust Board handled a traffic of 4.26 lakh tons of cargo during 1960-61 as against 2.68 lakh tons during 1956-57, *i.e.*, at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan to register an increase of 56 per cent over the traffic of 1956-57. The overall trade at Mysore Ports has marked an increase of 108 per cent at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The most significant development during the Second Five-Year Plan period was opening of Mysore Ports for the export of iron ore to foreign countries.

In addition to the execution of schemes included in the Second Five-Year Plan comprehensive traffic surveys of Mangalore and Malpe Ports and Techno-economic Surveys of Coondapur, Honavar and Karwar Ports and that of the I.W.T. canal between Mangalore and Coondapur were conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.

Third Five-Year Plan

The Third Five-Year Plan is of a crucial importance and is considered to be the milestone in the development of Ports in the State and in fact the first phase in the long range planning for some years to come. The significant increase in the trade especially in the export of iron ore/ manganese ore, has achieved a greater momentum to implement the Third Five-Year Plan programme involving considerable greater investment, with a view to correcting the regional imbalance and better exploitation of the available internal resources.

The development of Mangalore Port into an All-weather Major Port has already been sanctioned by the Government of India at a new site six miles north to the existing Port and construction of the Project has commenced with the laying of foundation stone by the Union Minister. This has synchronised with the Government of India's green signal for the Railway Link between Hassan and Mangalore, work on which has already commenced. So far as Port Project is concerned, work on the preliminaries like quarry roads, railway link, foundation, investigation and land acquisition is in progress, while work on staff quarters and office buildings has been completed and the offices are now functioning at the site. The land acquisition proceedings are proceeding briskly.

So far as the development of Ports under the administrative control of Mysore Ports Department is concerned the development of Karwar into an All-weather Intermediate Port with one alongside berth for 32 ft. draft steamers is one of the Major Projects, included in the Third Five-Year Plan programme under State Sector. The

development of Karwar Port is to be taken up in two stages. The first stage is already in progress, while the second stage development is expected to be taken up shortly. The other projects included in the Plan are the development of Coondapur, Honavar and Malpe Ports into important minor ports and improvement of facilities at Belekeri, Tradi and Bhatkal Ports.

Civil Engineering works estimated to cost Rs. 12.0 lakhs have been completed while those estimated to cost about Rs. 66.54 lakhs are in progress at the end of 1963-64. The remaining estimates will be taken up shortly.

The purchase of floating crafts including Dredger, Tugs and Pilot Launches, etc. and Tools and Plant is expected to cost about Rs. 73.80 lakhs. The dredger with ancillary crafts with the exception of Reclamation barge, 3 Nos. Tugs and 2 Nos. Pilot Launches have already been procured. The Reclamation barge and the Water barge are expected to be delivered during the current year. Besides, Navigational Aid Schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 37.43 lakhs have been entrusted for execution to the Director General of Light Houses and Light Ships, New Delhi.

Indents for the optical equipment have been placed by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, with the Director General of Indian Stores Department, London. Orders for the supply of Buoys have been placed by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals locally. According to present indication the amount of Foreign Exchange required is expected to be about Rs. 22.63 lakhs as against Rs. 9.476 lakhs.

So far as Land Acquisition is concerned for which the plan provides Rs. 14.00 lakhs there has been good progress.

At the end of the year 1963-64, the Department has registered a financial progress of Rs. 77.16 lakhs against the estimated cost of Rs. 378.8 lakhs which works out to 20.3 per cent. The total financial progress at the end of 1964-66 is expected to be 46.8 per cent.

At the end of 1963-64 the Ports in the State excluding Mangalore Port have handled a total traffic of 7.73 lakh tonnes, *i.e.*, 88.5 per cent over the traffic of 1960-61.

COMMUNICATIONS

During the First Five Year Plan, *i.e.*, 1951-56, 409 miles of new roads were formed and 1,109 miles were upgraded and 10 major bridges were constructed.

During the Second Five Year Plan from 1956-61, 568 miles of new roads have been formed and 991 miles have been improved. 1,617 miles of roads have been asphalted and 83 miles of roads have been cement concreted. 36 bridges have been completed during the above period. In addition about 10,494 miles of rural roads have been tackled. The following table gives the details of targets and achievements during the Second Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Physical Achievements		Financial	
		Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
		(In miles)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Formation of Roads ..	645	568	229.07	182.46
2.	Improvements of Roads	682	991		
3.	Asphalting of Roads ..	1,263	1,167	230.44	329.02
4.	Cement Concreting ..	100	83	69.34	50.32
5.	Bridges ..		36 Nos.	151.18	111.42
6.	Rural Communications ..		10,494 Mls. tackled	71.00	220.57
7.	Tools and Plant Road Research Survey.	..	..	58.39	67.89
	Total ..			809.42	961.68

During the Third Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 900 lakhs was provided for the communication schemes in the State Plan.

The expenditure on communication schemes in the State Plan during the period from 1961-62 to 1963-64 and anticipated expenditure during 1964-65 are given below :—

Sl. No.	Scheme	Total Third Plan provision	Total expenditure to end of 1963-64	Anticipated expenditure during 1964-65	Total anticipated expenditure to end of 1964-65
1.	Formation and Improvements.	276.20	291.33	85.00	376.33
2.	Rural Communications ..	90.00	311.98	35.00	346.98
3.	Asphalting of Roads ..	173.00	281.09	60.00	341.09
4.	Cement Concreting ..	1.00	2.49	0.50	2.99
5.	Bridges ..	302.80	221.08	70.00	291.08
6.	Road Research, Survey and Tools abd Plant.	57.00	17.76	6.00	23.76
	Total ..	900.00	1,125.73	256.50	1,382.23

The physical targets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan and those achieved in respect of the above schemes during the Third Plan to end of 1964-65 as given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Physical targets for the Plan 1961-66	Physical achievements to end of 1963-64	Physical achievements during (1964-65) anticipated	Total anticipated achievements from 1961-65
		M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
1.	Formation and Improvements to Roads—				
	(a) Formation ..	329 0	714 0	90 0	794 0
	(b) Improvements ..	602 0	2,008 0	450 0	2,458 0
2.	Asphalting of Roads ..	865 0	2,442 0	687 0	3,129 0
3.	Cement Concreting of Roads.	2 0	0 3	..	0 3
4.	Bridges (Major) ..	110 (Nos.)	60 (Nos.)	17 (Nos.)	77 (Nos.)
5.	Rural Roads and Missing Links	1,500 0	10,671 0	687 0	11,358 0

One of the important schemes under the State Plan Schemes in Rural Communication Programme wherein it is expected that about 14,000 miles of Rural Roads are to be completed in the State with the minimum of at least 50 miles of Road in each Taluka. The programme is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,120 lakhs, out of which an amount of Rs. 548 lakhs has been spent to end of 1963-64 and the

amount anticipated to be spent during 1964-65 is Rs. 35 lakhs. The details of Physical achievements of this programme are as under :—

(1)	Total mileage completed ..	14,000 miles
(2)	Miles already tackled to end of 31st March 1964 ..	13,253 „
(3)	Mileage already completed (with regard to earth work only) to end of 31st March, 1964 ..	10,671 „
(4)	No. of Cross Drainage works tackled to end of 31st March, 1964 ..	1,329 Nos.
(5)	No. of Cross Drainage works completed to end of 31st March, 1964 ..	1,040 Nos.
(6)	No. of Cross Drainage works in progress to end of 31st March, 1964 ..	289 Nos.

West Coast Road

With a view to connect the important ports and towns on the West Coast and to provide an all-weather communication from Bombay to Kanya Kumari and in the light of its strategic importance, the Government of India have declared the Road connecting Bombay with Kanya Kumari, as the West Coast Highway. In Mysore State, the Road taking off from Talapadi on the South (near Kerala Border) to Balegulli in the North in North Kanara District forming a length of 151 miles, forms the West Coast Road. This is being executed in this State under Central Aid programme. Consequent on the merger of Goa with the Indian Union, proposals at a cost of Rs. 140 lakhs for the continuation of this road for a length of 26¼ miles in the North towards Majali, the border village in North Kanara District of Mysore State have been sent to Government of India. The total estimated cost of this programme (excluding the length of 26 miles and 4 furlongs between Balegulli and Majali) is Rs. 758 lakhs and the expenditure incurred to end of 1963-64 is Rs. 418.87 lakhs.

Ore Carrying Roads

In order to facilitate the expeditious transport of Ore to Karwar, Honnavar and Mangalore ports on the West Coast of Mysore State, the Government of India agreed to provide Rs. 289.51 lakhs towards improving and providing 22′ black-topped carriageway for 379 miles length of the following roads:—

Sl. No.	*Name of Road*	*Length in Miles*	*Estimated cost as per original specifications*	*Government of India's grant*
			(Rupees in lakhs)	
1.	Banasandra-Hassan Road ..	49.00	39.22	18.12
2.	Hassan-Mangalore Road ..	106.00	118.59	26.64
3.	Hubli-Karwar Road ..	102.00	78.04	110.00
4.	Talaguppa-Honnavar Road ..	46.00	89.00	38.59
5.	Londa-Karwar (Sadasivagad) ..	76.00	102.55	96.17
	Total ..	379.00	427.40	289.51

After subsequent inspection by the officers of the Government of India during September 1962, it was suggested that the standard of improvement proposed for the Hubli-Karwar and Hassan-Mangalore roads should be upgraded to suit the anticipated increase in volume of traffic on those roads. Accordingly, improvement work to a higher standard at an accelerated speed is being carried out so as to complete the same within the target dates fixed by the Government of India. The Revised Cost of improvement of all these roads as per Revised Specifications of the Government of India (including the Kibbanahalli-Huliyar road also) amounts to Rs. 916.18 lakhs as detailed below. Government of India have been requested to bear Rs. 497.06 lakhs being roughly half the revised cost of the above two roads along with the amounts previously offered

in respect of the other road in the Scheme as the improvements are mainly meant to step up exports of Iron Ore to earn foreign exchange.

		Estimated cost as per revised specification	*Govt. of India share requested*
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	Banasandra-Hassan Road ..	84.00	42.00
2.	Hassan-Mangalore Road ..	345.00	172.50
3.	Hubli-Karwar Road ..	250.60	125.30
4.	Talaguppa-Sadashivagad Road ..	89.00	38.58
5.	Londa-Sadasivagad Road ..	102.55	96.17
6.	Kibbanahalli-Huliyar-Yelandur Road ..	45.03	22.51
	Total ..	916.18	497.06

An expenditure of Rs. 546.27 lakhs has been incurred to end of 1963-64.

National Highway 13

The Government of India in their notification dated 4th May 1960, declared the Highway connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga as National Highway No. 13. The detailed alignment has also been approved. The total length of this road is 262 miles. The total estimated cost of this road is Rs. 547.92 lakhs. Major bridges and missing links on this road are to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan to begin with. Accordingly a programme of works estimated to cost Rs. 150 lakhs which provides for the construction of bridges across Tunga Bhadra and Don Rivers as also the missing link between Hospet and Kushtagi (38 miles) has been approved. The major bridges and missing links are just started and this Highway is likely to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan.

Buildings

During the First Plan, an amount of about Rs. 321 lakhs has been spent on Building construction works and during the Second Plan about Rs. 680 lakhs have been spent on these works. Of this Rs. 517 lakhs was spent on State Plan Schemes and the remaining 163 lakhs on Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

The Third Five Year Plan Programme of building works of various Departments entrusted to the P.W.D. is of the order of Rs. 1,400 lakhs.

SECRETARIAT

Administrative Reforms.

The Re-organisation of the Secretariat Departments which was started in September 1963, has been completed resulting in an extra cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs per annum. This re-organisation has resulted in equitable distribution of work-load among the different sections. As a first measure in the implementation of the State Language Act, Government have started Kannada Classes for Government Servants at Bangalore. It is proposed to extend this scheme to other areas also in due course. Recruitment Rules for the Ministerial Services were finalised and action taken by the Divisional and State Level Recruitment Committees to recruit personnel to the several Departments of the Government. Government have also formed an Administrative Reforms Committee, consisting of the Chief Secretary and two senior Secretaries to make a continuous study of the administrative procedures and methods in the various Departments of Government and to suggest measures for simplification and expeditious disposal of Government work.

General Education.

Priority was given for the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education and the Mysore Compulsory Primary

Education Act was brought into force from August 1961. A provision of Rs. 1052-21 lakhs was made for Elementary Education in the Third Plan.

The following table indicates enrolment during the 4 years of the current plan. The figures are in lakhs.

Year	Enumerated position			Enrolment position			Percentage of enrolment		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1961-62	4.05	3.45	7.50	3.84	3.17	7.01	94.8	91.9	93.5
1962-63	8.18	7.06	15.34	7.50	6.22	13.72	90.7	86.9	89.4
1963-64	12.09	10.44	22.53	10.78	8.86	19.64	89.1	84.8	87.0
1964-65	15.27	03.05	28.32	12 69	10.21	22.90	86.0	81.0	84.0

At the Middle and High School stages also, there has been marked increase in the enrolment being 26.0 per cent in the age group 11-14 and 13.0 per cent in the age group 14-17. There has been a marked increase in the interest evinced by the Public in the field of Secondary Education. It was originally estimated that 200 High Schools would come up during the five years of the Third Plan under the Private Sector.

This number has been more than doubled in the first four years. 522 High Schools have come up in the Private Sector during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65.

During 1964-65 Standard XI has been introduced in 50 High Schools which is equivalent to Pre-University Course class with a view to decrease the rush for admissions in Colleges. Teachers with post-graduate qualifications are required for handling these classes. 100 teachers have been deputed for M.A., M.Sc., etc., to Mysore and Karnatak Universities. During the next year it is proposed to introduce XI Standard in about 50 more High Schools subject to availability of funds.

During 1964-65 four Youth Vocational Training Centres have been started in the State under the Government of India Scheme aided by the UNICEF. For the

qualitative improvement of elementary education in general and elementary teachers training in particular an Institute of Education has been started at Dharwar from June 1964.

The mid-day meals scheme which has been expanded with the aid of food articles from CARE organisation now covers about 8 lakhs of Primary School children with an annual expenditure of Rs. 30 lakhs.

A crash programme for the improvement of Secondary Education has been introduced by the Government of India. Under the scheme it is proposed to assist the Higher Secondary Schools/High School for strengthening their science laboratories. It is also proposed to set up under the scheme a Science Institute for the training of Science teachers of High School classes. In addition, it is proposed to assist the High Schools in purchasing library books required for strengthening their libraries.

Collegiate Education

The payment of maintenance, equipment and building grants to private affiliated colleges is one of the functions of the Directorate of Collegiate Education. During 1963-64, the actual expenditure on account of disbursement of grants to private affiliated Colleges was Rs. 25 lakhs. During 1964-65, this is almost doubled. An uniform Grant-in-Aid Code which provides payment of grants on liberal basis, was issued during the year 1964-65.

The Directorate of Collegiate Education is administering the National Loan Scholarships Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. During 1963-64 an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs was incurred and a budget provision of Rs. 12 lakhs is made for 1964-65, towards the payment of scholarship to needy and meritorious students under the above scheme.

The Plan schemes of the Collegiate Education Department envisaged only some minor expansion of accommodation and laboratories in Government Colleges. The Universities have their own schemes approved by

the U.G.C. These schemes are progressing satisfactorily. The chief achievements are the strengthening of post-graduate Departments and improvement of staff salaries. The enrolment in colleges increased phenominally during the Third Plan from about 45,000 to 63,000. The number of colleges increased from 96 to 124.

Technical Education

The intake capacity at the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan was 430 in six Engineering Colleges and 1,464 at 14 Ploytechnics in the State. The admission potential at the end of 1964-65 (the Fourth-Year in the Third Five-Year Plan) stands at 1,200 at Engineering Colleges (Government and Aided only), 30 in the Textile Degree Course, 3,730 at 20 Polytechnics, 30 at the School of Arts and Crafts and 120 at the two Junior Technical Schools.

The Third Plan outlay for the Department of Technical Education is Rs. 435.60 lakhs, which includes Rs. 310.00 lakhs for spill-over schemes and Rs. 125.00 lakhs for new schemes.

During the year 1964-65, one school of Arts and Crafts was started at Davangere with an intake of 30 students. Two Junior Technical Schools at Gulbarga and Hubli were started with an annual intake of 60 each.

The admission capacities of the following institutions have been increased as noted against each :

Diploma level	*From*	*To*
1. Polytechnic for Women, Bangalore ..	80	120
2. School of Mines, K.G.F. ..	40	60

National Cadet Corps

N.C.C. Training was made compulsory for able bodied college going boy students during their first three years of academic course. In order to absorb the eligible students, a major expansion and reorganisation took place during this year.

Six new N. C. C. Group Head-quarters have been formed.

The N.C.C. Rifles has been merged with the Senior Division and these Units are functioning on a Common Pattern. All the Senior Division Cadets both technical and non-technical are now wearing the same uniform and the various disparities have been removed. Further, Independent Units for Girl students have been raised.

The State Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs under the plan and Rs. 62.47 lakhs under Non-Plan for the year 1964-65. The Units raised since the emergency are being financed from normal funds.

MUSEUMS

The construction of the extension to the Museum building at Bangalore taken up at the close of the Second Five-Year Plan was completed this year at a cost of Rs. 3.25 lakhs. Arrangement has been made to display sculptures and art objects and natural history specimens in the building. Two more museums were sanctioned by Government during the year 1963-64, one—the Regional Museum at Gulbarga and the other at Kalyana. Another Museum at Shimoga has also been recently opened, the collection of which consists of a large number of sculptures, coins, manuscripts and other art objects received from various parts of the District.

ARCHÆOLOGY

The survey and exploration of Ron Taluk, Dharwar District has been completed and the next taluk, *i.e.*, Mundargi in the Dharwar District, has been taken up. It is proposed to complete the survey of this taluk by the close of this year. Early Acheulean implements (of stone-age man) were collected at Benachamatti, Vadhegolla and Jigeri. Temples and sculptures belonging to the time of

Kalyani Chalukyas were discovered at Nidgundi, Rajur, Menasigi, etc. A number of sculptures, inscriptions and viragals were collected in the area coming under submersion in the Sharavathi Valley Project. The excavations conducted at Hemmige, T. Narasipur Taluk revealed the existence of Chalcolithic culture of about 1,000 to 1,500 B.C. A few monuments which were deprotected by the Central Government from the list of National monuments were declared as protected under the State list among which the Ramesvara temple at Balambid, Taj Bavdi at Bijapur, Rangayyana Bagilu at Chitradurga, were conserved by attending to urgent repairs.

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS.

Machinery and equipment to an extent of Rs. 8.4 lakhs were procured for the Central Press and Branch Presses at Mysore, Dharwar and Gulbarga, which comprise of one Mono Composing Unit with Kannada attachments, 3 Linotypes and three small offset Printing machines, out of plan grants. Orders to an extent of Rs. 11.86 lakhs had been placed through the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, for six Lino-Composing Machines with English-*cum*-Kannada Keyboards, six Monotype Composing Machines with key board, etc., with Kannada attachments and other printing machines. The delay in obtaining all these essential machines is due to the non-release of foreign exchange for which continuous efforts are being made.

Construction of additional buildings, both at the Central Press, Bangalore and Branch Presses, Mysore, Dharwar and Gulbarga were completed at a cost of Rs. 11.27 lakhs approximately. Branch Press Buildings with quarters at the Government Branch Press, Dharwar (at an approximate cost of Rs. 22 lakhs) are in progress and the Officers' quarters and quarters for 16 non-gazetted staff have been completed.

At Gulbarga the Branch Press Buildings with quarters at an approximate cost of Rs. 19.37 lakhs are in progress.

The Officers' quarters are completed and the main building for the Press has also progressed well. Land for the construction of quarters for non-gazetted staff is being acquired and the acquisition is in the final stage. The plan target of this department has been achieved in full to the extent of allotment and a part of the Third Plan Scheme may have to be taken over to the Fourth Plan.

HOUSING

With a view to bringing the entire State under the purview of one uniform law, the Mysore Housing Board Act, 1962 (Mysore Act 10 of 1963) was passed and brought into force with effect from the 27th January 1965.

A plan provision of about Rs. 110 lakhs has been made for the year 1965-66 as against the provision of Rs. 54 lakhs for 1964-65.

The Housing Programme includes the following schemes:

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.
Low Income Group Housing Scheme.
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.
Land Acquisition and Development Scheme.
Rental Housing Scheme.
Rural Housing Scheme.
Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, and
Slum Clearance Scheme.

The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme and Rental Housing Schemes are financed from the funds made available by the Life Insurance Corporation.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Under the Subsidised Industrial Scheme 2,592 houses at a cost of Rs. 68.92 lakhs were completed by the Mysore

Housing Board during the First Plan period. During the Second Plan period 2,000 houses were completed by the State Housing Board at a cost of Rs. 67.32 lakhs. In addition to this 2,338 houses were constructed by the Employers.

In the first three years of the Third Plan 1,154 houses have been completed under this scheme.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The scheme was sponsored for the first time in the year 1955-56. By the end of Second Plan Period 3,577 houses were completed at a cost of Rs. 297 lakhs. During the first three years of the Third Plan period about 1,800 houses were completed, and another 650 houses are expected to be completed during the year 1964-65.

Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme which form a part of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme was introduced for providing houses on a rental basis for the economically weaker sections of the community, *i.e.*, for those whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 2,100. This scheme carries a subsidy of 25 per cent of the ceiling cost which is Rs. 3,650 per house. The projects for the construction of 500 houses were sanctioned in the first instance. Under this scheme construction of 184 houses costing Rs. 8.17 lakhs was taken up during 1962-63. Out of 184 houses taken up 84 houses were completed.

During the year 1964-65, 150 houses are expected to be completed.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

During the Second Plan Period 49 houses were completed and during the first three years of the Third Plan 476 houses were completed.

Rental Housing Scheme.

608 tenements taken up under the scheme are at various stages of completion. Projects for the construction of Multi-Storeyed buildings to accommodate 586 Government Servants at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 57.97 lakhs have been sanctioned recently. The scheme is financed from loan obtained from the Life Insurance Corporation. An estimate of Rs. 10 lakhs is sanctioned for constructing quarters for officials on a rental basis in the Gulbarga Division.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

The Third Plan provision for the scheme is Rs. 8 lakhs with a physical target of 416 tenements. During the year 1963-64 three projects involving a loan of Rs. 1.15 lakhs were sanctioned for the construction of 60 tenements.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

From 1962-63 onwards the loan assistance is made available from the Life Insurance Corporation. The City Improvement Trust Boards of Mysore and Bangalore, the Hubli-Dharwar Municipal Corporation and the Mangalore Municipality have taken up the implementation of the programme. The amount so far made available to the local bodies is Rs. 50.5 lakhs ; 380 acres of land have been acquired and 27.22 acres have been developed and 109 acres are under development.

Slum Clearance Scheme.

This is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The Third Plan provision was Rs. 80 lakhs of which Rs. 20 lakhs was the share of the State. It has not been possible to make much head-way under the scheme as the provisions of the Mysore Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1958, were challenged in the High Court of Mysore and there were stay orders issued from the High Court. Recently the High Court has held the Act as void and inoperative. The State Government proposes to file an

appeal in the Supreme Court. About 450 plots and 225 tenements were constructed during the first three years of the Third Plan period.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In the first Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 115.90 lakhs was allotted for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes and other Backward Classes, out of which a sum of Rs. 83.84 lakhs was spent. Certain welfare schemes, such as, removal of untouchability, rehabilitation of ex-criminal tribes, the settlement of Scheduled Tribes by stopping the practice of shifting cultivation at a cost of Rs. 20.58 lakhs were also taken up as Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

In the Second Plan, an outlay of Rs. 296.38 lakhs under State Sector and Rs. 78.2 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Programme was allotted, out of which Rs. 290.72 lakhs and Rs. 67.53 lakhs under the State and Centrally sponsored Programmes respectively were spent.

An important feature of the Third Plan is the stress laid by Government on the accrual of benefits to these people from the general development schemes and of other Development Departments. It is the endeavour of the Government to raise the level of these Backward Classes to the level of the general community as early as possible.

In the first 3 years of the Plan a sum of Rs. 163.72 lakhs has been spent. Besides, the full amount of Rs. 55 lakhs provided for the current year (fourth year) is expected to be utilised. The provision made for the year 1965-66 is about Rs. 99 lakhs.

SCHEDULED CASTES.

Stress has been laid on implementing the schemes for Scheduled Castes on Programmes for the education of these

people. In addition to this, Agricultural colonisation scheme under which 116 colonies were started under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Second Plan, was continued in the Third Plan in the State Sector and a sum of Rs. 32.90 lakhs is proposed to be spent before the end of the Third Plan.

Subsidies under the Centrally Sponsored Programme are being extended to Municipalities to improve the working and living conditions of sweepers and scavengers.

During the Second Plan, 132 hostels including 5 for students studying in technical and professional institutes were started, and 53 private hostels were given grants-in-aid. 217 hostels are now being run by the Social Welfare Department and 67 private hostels are being aided. Construction of 47 hostel buildings were taken up, out of which 39 have been completed. Two more hostel buildings in Bangalore City have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs for Scheduled Castes College-going students, and a site has been acquired for putting up a building for high school students in Bangalore City. In addition, 274 Community Centres and 248 women welfare-*cum*-Nurseries have been established in the State. Merit Scholarships have been awarded to 14,616 and 3,491 middle and high school students. Two general hostels were sanctioned during the year 1962-63. Six general hostels for girls and eight for boys were started during 1964-65. The principle of extending the scheme of general hostels to cover all hostels on a phased programme has been accepted and is being implemented.

An I.A.S./I.P.S. pre-examination Training Centre has been started for S.C. and S.T. students of the Southern Region at the instance of the Government of India. Out of the first batch, one trainee was selected in the written examination for the I.A.S. in 1964. It is gratifying to note that 11 persons have qualified for the I.A.S. in he written examination during this year.

Collegiate scholarships have been awarded to 14,490 students of the total value of Rs. 73.48 lakhs during 1961-65 as indicated below:—

	1961-62	*1962-63*	*1963-64*	*1964-65*	*Total*
1. Scheduled Castes ..	2,330	2,963	3,080	3,390	11,763
2. Scheduled Tribes ..	38	25	35	33	131
3. Other Backward Classes. ..	1,134	795	667	(Not fully allotted)	2,596
					14,490

Scheduled Tribes.

According to the 1961 census, the population of Scheduled Tribes in this State is nearly 2 lakhs. These people are very Backward, and with a view to accelerate their advancement, Government have sanctioned special schemes for the rapid development of the tribal pockets in Coorg, Mysore and South Kanara Districts and two *Ad-hoc* Tribal Development Blocks have been established, which are doing very good work for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the Nagarhole and Heggadadevana Kote Blocks. It is proposed to set up two more *ad-hoc* blocks of this type during the coming year in areas of large tribal concentration in the State for their rapid development. Agricultural colonies, multipurpose co-operative societies and the rehabilitation of Soligars on the Biligiri Rangana Hills are part of the developmental programme.

During the Second Plan, 14 Ashram Schools and 6 hostels were started. During the 3 years of the III Plan, 19 more Ashram schools have been started. Mid-day meals were supplied to children; clothing and equipment were also given and scholarships awarded. Post-Matric scholarships have been awarded during 1961-65 to 131 students.

Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes.

Eight Residential Schools have been started and equipment to 3,762 children has been given and scholarships have

been awarded to 2,731 students. Eight Government hostels have been started in addition to provision of grant-in-aid to 13 private hostels. Under the Government of India scheme of post-matric scholarships for Backward Classes, 1/3 of the allotment is being distributed to these Tribes in pursuance of the decision of Government of India.

The endeavour of the State Government has been to settle Nomadic and Semi-nomadic tribes in permanent occupations like agriculture, crafts, etc. For the children of these people, 10 Ashram schools have been started and grant-in-aid given to 3 hostels. Subsidies have been given to 650 families for construction of houses and 25 drinking water wells sunk in the settlements where these people have been encouraged to settle down.

Physical targets achieved during the III Five-Year Plan :

Remand Homes

Two Remand Homes, one at K.G.F. and the other at Sirsi have been opened and the Remand Home managed by the District Probation and After-Care Association, Karwar, has been taken over under Government control. There are thus at present 19 Remand Homes (13 managed by Government and 6 managed by Voluntary Agencies) functioning under the Children Act.

Certified Schools

The construction work of the building for the Certified School at Bangalore has been started during 1963-64 and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation early during next year.

State Homes

Facilities for training and employment of inmates have been provided by establishing Production Units in the State Home, Mysore and State Rescue Home, Bellary.

Reception Centres

Two more Reception Centres for women and girls at Raichur and K.G.F. have been started.

Child Welfare

Financial assistance is being given to voluntary agencies for developing Child Guidance Clinics and Play Centres as a measure of providing non-institutional services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Women Welfare and Grant-in-aid

Under these schemes financial assistance is given to voluntary agencies for providing a Home for aged and Infirm Women and for developing welfare activities in respect of socially, physically and mentally handicapped persons.

Probation and After Care

The position at the end of the II Five-Year Plan was as under:—

1.	Children Act ..	17 Remand Homes and 7 Certified Schools.
2.	Probation of Offenders' Act	4 Probation Officers.
3.	Social and Moral Hygiene and After Care Programme	3 State Homes and 5 Reception Centres (for women and girls) and one State Home and 2 District Shelters (for men and boys). Institutions meant for women and girls are also being used as Protective Homes.
4.	Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act	One Industrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur.
5.	Aid to Released prisoners.	4 Liaison Officers at the places where Central Prisons are located.

Excise Department

Action is being taken for recovery of arrears of Rs. 27.51 lakhs (old Mysore) and Rs. 35.71 lakhs (Hyderabad—Karnatak) and Rs. 4.17 lakhs (Belgaum Division).

PUBLIC HEALTH

Achievements in the I, II and III Plan periods—

First Plan

Against a target of starting 22 Health Units, 14 were started in ex-Mysore Area. Seven Primary Health Units and 8 Maternity and Child Health Centres were established as part of the Plan Schemes in Bombay-Karnatak area.

The nationwide Malaria Control Programme was started in the First Five Year Plan. There were five units in the old Mysore State each covering about one million population. One more unit was sanctioned in 1955 to cover Bellary district also.

In the integrated areas of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Coorg States 6.6 Malaria control units were functioning.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme covered the entire ex-Mysore State except some areas in the Districts of Chickmagalur, Kolar and Tumkur. This programme was also in progress in Bombay and Hyderabad-Karnatak areas.

Second Plan

One hundred and forty-nine Primary Health Centres, 12 District Health Laboratories, 10 Leprosy Subsidiary Centres, 17 Urban and 58 Rural Family Planning Centres were established. Three Family Planning Training Centres one each at Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore were established. The scheme of grant-in-aid to men and women undergoing Family Planning operations and also to doctors engaged in private practice doing vasectomy operations was sanctioned as an incentive to popularise the scheme.

The Combined Rural Health and Norsing Project was linked with subsidiary plan of operation No. 7 and a project known as Project India No. 148 was in operation from the year 1958. Under this Plan, the Health Services were

strengthened and the training programmes for para-health personnel and also for inservice-training of Health Personnel were developed with UNICEF assistance on the technical advice of the World Health Organisation.

The National Malaria Control Programme was switched over to Malaria Eradication Programme with effect from 1st July 1958. During this year, surveillance activities for intensive case finding so as to provide for effective treatment of cases detetced and D.D.T. spraying operations were continued. The State had in all 19.13 units under this programme.

The National Filaria Control Unit started in South Kanara District by the Government of Madras before re-organisation was continued.

The Pilot Project for eradication of Small-pox was undertaken in the year 1960-61. On the experience gained through the Pilot Project in Bijapur District, National Small-pox Eradication Campaign is introduced in the Third Plan.

The training programmes for getting the much needed para-Health personnel started during the Second Plan period are as under :—

(i) Health Visitor Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 30 candidates ;

(ii) Ten Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Training Centres under Voluntary institutions with an annual intake capacity of 250 candidates ;

(iii) Laboratory Technicians Training Centre with an annual intake capacity of 12 candidates with provisions to admit 18 candidates ;

(iv) Two Health Inspectors' Classes—one at Bangalore and the other at Belgaum with an annual intake capacity of 100 and 25 in the two centres respectively ;

Third Plan

Establishment of Primary Health Centres as part of the Community Development programme has been continued. As against the target of 115 Primary Health Centres in the Third Plan, 90 Primary Health Centres have been established and the remaining 25 Centres are to be started during 1965-66.

Fifty Primary Health Centres have been provided with buildings, while works for 67 Primary Health Centres are under various stages of progress.

The programme of starting 50 Health Unit Type Dispensaries in Blocks of 15,000 population has been fully achieved as 53 Health Unit Type Dispensaries have been sanctioned.

Against the programme for construction of quarters for medical and para-medical staff, 61 quarters have been completed and 60 are under various stages of progress.

Training Programmes

(i) *Health Visitors*

As against the target of training 150 Health Visitors during the Third Plan, 80 persons are trained. A training centre at Belgaum for 30 candidates has been started in addition to the centre at Bangalore.

(ii) *Auxiliary Nurse Midwives*

As against the target of 180 candidates, 508 candidates were trained till the end of 1963-64. Two hundred and fifty candidates are likely to be trained during 1964-65.

(iv) *Training of Health Laboratory Technicians*

As against the plan target of 60 candidates, 29 candidates have been trained till now and 17 candidates are under training.

(v) *Training of Health Inspectors*

As against the target of training 425 candidates 231 have been trained so far. With a view to make up the deficit it is proposed to open a training centre at Gulbarga in addition to those functioning at Bangalore and Belgaum.

CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(*a*) The two chief programmes in operation are the National Malaria Eradication and Small-pox. The incidence of Malaria has almost reached the eradication point. Half the State is projected for maintenance. In the remaining half of the State, the eradication procedures are in progress in several stages.

(*b*) The National Small-pox Eradication Scheme was introduced late at the end of 1961-62. It was successfully completed on 31st March 1964 giving overall protection to over 82 per cent of enumerated population.

(*c*) The Filaria Control and the Leprosy Control measures are presently in operation through the Filaria Control Unit in South Kanara District and 10 Leprosy subsidiary centres in the different endemic districts.

Government have sanctioned 20 Survey Education Training Centres in 1963 under expansion of the Leprosy Programme.

(*d*) A programme of providing additional beds, etc., by additions and alteration to the existing Leprosarium at Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2.35 lakhs is under progress.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

These Laboratories provide facilities of diagnostic analysis to both Government Medical Institutions and also to doctors, in private practice. In these laboratories the analysis of food and water is also being done.

Ten Buildings for District Health Laboratories have been completed till now and 2 works are under progress.

These works are expected to be completed before 1964-65. As against a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs the anticipated outlay is Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

Family Planning Programme

There are now in the State, a total of 82 Rural and 22 Urban Family Planning Centres.

There are 4 Regional Mobile Vasectomy Units which provide surgical facilities to the people who cannot avail of Family Planning operation facilities in the hospitals. The three training centres started in II Plan are continued.

Contraceptives are distributed through all the Medical and Health Institutions. In the first three years contraceptives worth Rs. 10.29 lakhs have been distributed. Similarly 1785 operations were conducted during these years.

Miscellaneous Health Schemes

The Bureau of Health Education re-organised during the Second Plan is being continued. The Bureau of Nutrition sanctioned at the end of 1962-63 is to be formed. The proposal for taking up School Health Services are under consideration of Government.

The Combined Maternal and Nursing Education Project in operation till 1957-58 was substituted by a Plan of Operation No. 7 in collaboration with the UNICEF and the WHO of the United Nations Organisation for the development of health services in the State through the channels of the Community Development Blocks. Sixty-six Primary Health Centres, 5 District Health Laboratories, 12 District Health Organisations and 3 Referral Hospitals have been developed under the plan. The Training Programme of para-health personnel including the inservice training programme have been developed for effective implementation of health services. The old plan of operation came to an end on 31st December 1963 and the question of substituting with a new plan of operation providing for increased assistance from the agencies of UNICEF and the WHO is under correspondence.

MEDICAL

During the First Plan period (1951-56), out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 92 lakhs only a sum of Rs. 22.57 lakhs was actually spent, achieving the following targets :

Additional Dispensaries	..	45
Additional Beds	..	75
Mobile Dispensaries	..	5
Number of doctors deputed for higher studies	..	25
Additional beds in Sanatoria	..	78

During the Second Plan period (1956-61) an actual expenditure of Rs. 332.00 lakhs was incurred against a total allotment of Rs. 358.28 lakhs. The achievements are as listed below :

Medical College	..	1
Dental College	..	1
Additional beds	..	1,175
V. D. Clinics	..	6
Dental Clinics	..	8
No. of doctors deputed for Higher studies	..	140
Additional Nurses Trained	..	66
Additional Midwives Trained	..	140
Training of Radiographers	..	22
Opticians and Refractionists Trained	..	11
No. of doctors trained in short-term course in Radiology and Anaesthesiology	..	45
T. B. Clinics	..	10
T. B. Demonstration and Training Centre	..	1
T. B. Sanatorium	..	
T. B. After-care and Rehabilitation Centre	..	1

The Physical Targets fixed for the III Plan period and to be achieved by the end of the III year of the III Plan period are as follows :

	Targets fixed for the III Plan period	*Targets to be achieved by the end of the 4th year of the III Plan period*
Additional beds ..	2,500	1,800
Increase of beds in Mental hospitals ..	200	200
Establishment of Blood banks ..	5	3
Provision of Ambulance vans ..	13	3
Establishment of hospitals for chronic case ..	1	1
Rehabilitation of mentally and physically handicapped ..	2	2
Increased seats in Medical Colleges ..	130	130
Establishment of a Medical College ..	1	1
Introduction of full-time teaching Units in Medical Colleges ..	15	9
Starting of post-graduate course in Medical Colleges ..	2 colleges 24 students	2 colleges 24 students
Diploma course in Allopathy ..	2 schools	2 schools
Deputation of officers for Higher studies	100 officers	160 officers
Training of Nurses, with integration of Public Health in basic course of Nursing ..	300	300
Training of X-Ray technicians ..	1 centre	1 centre
Training of Opticians and Refractionists ..	No target	10
Establishment of Dental Clinics..	5	3
Establishment of T. B. Clinics ..	8	4
T. B. Isolation beds ..	100 beds	100 beds
Domiciliary T. B. Treatment Centre ..	8 centres	6 centres
BCG Vaccination scheme ..	2 million to be tested	1.75 million to be tested
Increase of beds in Sanatoria ..	200 beds	100 beds
Opening of V. D. clinics ..	5 clinics	3 clinics
Child Guidance clinics ..	3 clinics	3 clinics

BRIEF PARTICULARS OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT IN THE FIRST FOUR YEARS OF THE PRESENT PLAN.

Expansion of Medical Education has been given priority in the III Plan with the result that one Medical College was started at Bellary during 1961-62 with an initial admission of 75 students, and the admission strength of Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, was increased from 120 to 150. During 1963-64 and 1964-65, 225 additional candidates have been admitted in the four Medical Colleges to meet the National Emergency with Central assistance. Nine full time teaching units have been sanctioned in the Medical College Hospitals. Several building works have been sanctioned for the Medical Colleges. Paediatric Services have been expanded in major hospitals. Post-graduate courses in Ms, MD, DOMS, MSc. (Anatomy) and MSc. (Pharmacology) were started in two medical colleges, providing 40 seats in all. About 1,500 aditional beds have been established in major and District Hospitals including a general hospital at Davangere and two Cottage Hospitals, one at Haveri and one at Bagalkot.

In addition to continuing the several training courses for para-medical personnel, such as Nurses, Radiographers, X-Ray technicians, Laboratory technicians, compounders, etc., the following new courses were started—

(1) Physiotherapists,
(2) Orthopaedists and
(3 Opticians and Refractionists.

Three hundred additional candidates were admitted for Nurses Training. Ten doctors and twenty-six nurses have been trained in Blood Bank Training.

A dental clinic has been established at Hassan and two more are sanctioned, one each at Gulbarga and Chickmagalur. A mobile X-ray unit has been attached to the T.B. Demonstration and Training Centre, Bangalore, to serve the rural areas. A child guidance clinic was established at

Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore. An ambulance van was supplied to the District Hospital at Bidar. The T.B. Clinics at Tumkur, Mangalore. Chitradurga and Mandya have been upgraded as District T. B. Centres to serve the whole District. Sanction has also been accorded to upgrade the T. B. Clinic at Karwar as District T. B. Centre. 100 T. B. Isolation beds and 80 T. B. beds have been added on at the Sanatoria. A mobile V. D. Clinic has been established at Ankola.

Important events or activities outside the Plan

A Cobalt Teletherapy Unit, received as a gift from the Government of Canada, has been installed at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, being the first of its kind in the State.

Distribution of free supply of milk from UNICEF has been continued.

Drugs Control

During the 1st and 2nd Plan periods the Drugs Control Administration did not function at all as practically till 1959 the Drugs Act 1940 was not being enforced in the State.

During the 3rd Plan period, the achievements made by the Department can be termed as satisfactory for the following reasons:—

(*a*) The enforcement was extended to all parts of the State with the creation of six Divisional Offices at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore, Mangalore which were placed in charge of senior experienced officers and with each division consisting of three to four districts.

(*b*) The Drugs Testing Laboratory started functioning and the State is now fully assured of a full-fledged Drugs Testing Laboratory to analyse certain important categories of drugs.

(*c*) Major project for Composite Drugs Testing Laboratory was finalised and the buildings have been fully completed. It is in the stage of equipping with modern apparatus for the analysis including from foreign countries.

(*d*) The administration has been elevated to the status of an independent Department and is fully entrusted with various multifarious responsibilities in the enforcement of the highly complex Medico Legal Act.

The Drugs Act was substantially amended by the Government of India which now includes, (*a*) control of manufacture of Cosmetics ; (*b*) control over Disinfectants ; (*c*) control over manufacture and sale of Homoeopathic drugs and (*d*) control over Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs.

Another significant projection is in the field of Pharmaceutical Education and the Government have sanctioned a separate independent College of Pharmacy under this Department to impart Diploma and Degree Course in Pharmacy.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

At the end of the First Five Year Plan, 69 towns were supplied with protected water supply. In the Second Five Year Plan, water supply was provided to 22 more towns in addition to improvements of water supply in 44 towns. By the end of fourth year of the Third Five-Year Plan, 20 more towns are expected to be provided with water supply as against the target of 36 schemes fixed for the III Five-Year Plan period.

The expenditure incurred is as under :—

		Rupees in lakhs
I Plan	.. ..	364.06
II Plan	.. ..	636.17
III Plan	.. ..	478.67 (up to the end of December 1964)

City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore

The City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, was formed during 1945 with a view to taking up scheme of development and improvements relating to the City of Bangalore. The Schemes in the Trust Board are planned on self-supporting basis. The Board has got a number of schemes on hand. It has made substantial progress in solving the acute housing problem. Separate rules called the City of Bangalore Improvement (Allotment of Sites) Rules, 1964 have been made and these rules have come into force from 5th March 1964. Under these rules the sites are being allotted on 10 years' lease basis. Sites are being notified for allotment as and when the layouts are completed. On the basis of the design furnished by the Director of Town Planning, the Trust Board has taken up a scheme costing about Rs. 40 lakhs for the formation of a Satellite Township (Ring Town) near Kengeri. The scheme will be taken up in 4 stages.

Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board

The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964 (Mysore Act No. 36 of 1964) came into force in October 1964 and under the provisions of the said Act, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board has been constituted. The Bangalore Water Supply has also been transferred from the Corporation of the City of Bangalore to the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board. The Board will execute the water supply scheme costing Rs. 25 crores.

Department of Town Planning

The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been brought into force with effect from 15th January 1965. The Town Planning Department has prepared a comprehensive programme of work to be taken up during the Third Five-Year Plan, with Central assistance, estimated to cost

Rs. 31.00 lakhs. Under the Centrally sponsored scheme the following plans have been taken up and are in progress—

(1) Master Plan for Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Area.

(2) Master Plan for Belgaum, Hubli—Dharwar, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Bhadravathi.

In addition to the above Master Plans are also being prepared for K.G.F., Mysore and Dandeli.

The Town Planning Department has completed surveying of Gadag—Betgeri, Tumkur, Soundatti-Yellamma area and has taken up the survey of Hassan, Shimoga and Hospet Municipalities.

The Uniform Municipal Law

At present, the Municipalities in the State are governed by different Municipal laws which are in force in the integrated parts of the State. The uniform Municipal bill has already received the assent of the President of India and will be enforced shortly.

LABOUR

Labour Welfare and Administration—Starting of Labour Welfare Centres.

During II Five-Year Plan, 6 Labour Welfare Centres were started at Mysore, Chikmagalur, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Yeshwanthapur (Bangalore North) to provide recreational facilities to the workers on the social and cultural sides.

During the III Plan period only 4 Centres have been set up, *viz.*, in (1) Rajajinagar, (2) Dandeli (3) Siddapur and (4) Raichur. During 1961-62 and 1962-63 the target of starting 2 Labour Welfare Centres in each year was fully achieved.

The propaganda scheme was taken up during II plan period in order to guide the working class by means of audiovisual methods through exhibition of films on improved methods of increasing productivity, safety measures, training with industry, etc. Film shows have been arranged in important factories, plantations exhibitions at Mysore and Bangalore on various subjects of Labour interest. Number of film shows exhibited from 1958-59 to the end of January 1965 and number of audience present are approximately 270 and 99,216 respectively.

A new division called the Implementation and Evaluation Division was created during II Plan which is at present dealing with the Implementation of Code of Discipline, Grievance Machinery, Non-implementation of Awards and Agreements under various labour laws, workers participation in Management, etc.

During the year 1964-65, in addition to the existing five divisions, one more division is sanctioned and an Assistant Labour Commissioner is posted to Mangalore to meet the growing need of the Managements and Labour Unions. The department has recently been reorganised and the Labour Inspectorate strengthened by raising the number of Labour Inspectors in the field from 57 to 76.

Banking Facilities to the Industrial Workers.

This scheme which was created during II Plan is to afford relief to the industrial workers who are indebted to money-lenders to get bonus at reasonable rates of interest on co-operative basis. This scheme is only to afford credit facilities to the workers.

Further, a scheme was formulated by the Government of India, for formation of Consumers' Co-operative Stores in the industrial concerns for the benefit of workers where 300 and above workmen are employed. At present about 189 Consumers' Co-operative Stores are functioning throughout the State.

Re-organisation of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers.

During II Plan, the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers were re-organised.

Employees State Insurance Scheme.

This scheme envisages the grant of 5 benefits to the insured persons as per the obligations under the Employees State Insurance Act of which 4 are in cash and one is in kind. The four benefits, *viz.*, Sickness benefit, Maternity benefit, Dependents benefit and disbility benefit are met by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. The fifth, namely, Medical benefit is an obligatory function of the State Government.

Out of the total expenditure, 7/8ths of the same is reimbursed by the Employees State Insurance Corporation.

This Scheme was taken up under the II Plan under the charge of a whole-time Administrative Medical Officer of the Medical Department and introduced in Bangalore in July 1958, in Hubli in March 1960 and in Dandeli in January 1961. Thus at the end of the II Plan, there were 68,500 insured persons and their families in these three areas.

During III Plan, so far, the scheme has been further extended to Mangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Gokak and also the quantum of hospitalisation facilities has also been increased to the insured persons.

Approximately about 1,37,561 insured persons are covered under the scheme in the above said 8 places. During 1964-65 the scheme is likely to be extended to Kollegal, T. Narasipur and Belgola of Mandya District covering about 3,000 more family units.

Craftsmen Training.

(*a*) Under this scheme, training in a number of Engineering trades is imparted. Nearly one-third the

number get stipends and the educational standard insisted upon is a pass in S.S.L.C. and even two standard below S.S.L.C. for a few trades.

(*b*) Consequent on the State re-organisation on 1st November 1956, the control of this scheme was transferred to this State with 704 seats in 7 Institutes and Centres. During the Second Plan period, 1,480 seats were sanctioned, out of which only 960 seats could be implemented. The short fall was due to non availability of equipment, non-completion of buildings at various places and dearth of qualified Instructors.

(*c*) During the III plan, 2,736 seats have been sanctioned, out of which 1,516 seats have been implemented up to 1st May 1964. It is proposed to implement 292 additional seats during February 1965. Thus, there will be 1,808 seats as on 31st March 1965. It is also proposed to implement another 108 seats during November, 1965.

(*d*) Out of the amount of Rs. 169.96 lakhs provided for implementing 2,736 additional seats during the Third Plan, it is expected that about Rs. 130 lakhs will be spent during this Plan period.

(*e*) During 1962 Emergency, an accelerated training programme was taken up for training craftsmen for the Defence requirements. About 960 Craftsmen were trained under this Scheme.

Part-time Classes for Industrial Workers

During the Second Plan period, all the 200 seats sanctioned have been implemented at Bangalore. During Third Plan period, 400 seats upto 31st December 1964 could be fulfilled at Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore and Hubli. It may be possible to implement another 100 additional seats before the end of Third Plan period.

Apprenticeship Training as on 31st December 1964

The Apprentices Act has come into force from 1st March 1962. Under this scheme, all Industrial Establishments

covered by the Act have to train apprentices as per prescribed standards. The facilities in the establishments have been surveyed and will be re-surveyed periodically for review.

Twenty-six trades have been designated so far in which the establishments have to train the apprentices. On the basis of survey, the total number of apprentices that may be on roll by the end of 3rd Plan is estimated to be 1,587 including both full term and short term courses. It was planned to achieve a figure of 1,000 (other than the Central Establishments) by the end of January 1965; but so far we have registered 571 contracts of which 143 have completed training and 30 did not complete training but stopped away in the middle and 397 actually on roll, on the basis of contracts registered.

Since contracts are still being received, it is not possible to state the exact number on roll undergoing training. It may be about 500. Added to this, 422 apprentices are undergoing training in Central establishments totalling 819 under the scheme in the State.

Action is being taken to achieve the proposed number of 1,587 apprentices on roll by the end of Third Plan (other than Central Establishments). The Central Establishments will have 1,686 on roll totalling 3,273 on roll at the end of Third Plan in the State.

Employment Exchanges Wing

During the Second Five Year Plan, twelve Employment Exchanges were set up thus covering the entire State with one Employment Exchange for each District. Employment Market Information Programme was extended to the Public Sector throughout the State, and to the Private Sector to few selected Districts. Two vocational Guidance units were set up at Bangalore and Mysore Employment Exchanges. One Occupational Research and Analysis Unit were set up. Two Rural Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux were set up.

During the Third Five Year Plan, Employment Market Information programme was extended to the Private Sector in all the Districts with additional staff for the programme. One University Employment Bureau was set up at Mysore. A separate Vocational Guidance Co-ordination Unit was set up in the Directorate. Two Rural Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux were set up. During the year 1965-66 it is proposed to set up one more Employment Exchange in Bangalore and to reorganise University Employment Bureau and to shift it to Bangalore and also to extend its activities to cover all the Universities in the State and to take up the work of placement of highly educated and technically trained personnel. During the Third Plan one Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped persons has been set up at Bangalore and it is proposed to take up training schemes for the Physically Handicapped.

During the year, bifurcation of the Employment Service was effected from the Labour Department and a separate Department was created.

COMMERCIAL TAXES

The Commercial Taxes Department administers the following taxation laws :—

1. The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957.
2. The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957.
3. The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.
4. The Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957.
5. The Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.
6. The Mysore Betting Tax Act.

The Mysore Building Tax Act, 1962, which had come into force from 1st January 1964 and the administration of which had been entrusted to the Department was

rendered in operative consequent upon a judgment of the Mysore High Court. The matter is being taken in appeal before the Supreme Court.

The position in respect of each of the taxation laws administered by the Department is set out below:—

The Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957

The several measures taken in recent years to tighten the administration, reference to which has been made in part I of my speech, and the relentless efforts made by the Department to maximise the revenue under the Act have been producing tangible results. Notable progress has been made in clearing the arrears of assessment, while the levels of demand, collection and percentage of collection continued to rise from year to year.

The working of the Act is constantly under review and suitable steps to augment the strength of the Department and to amend the law are taken from time to time. During the current year, the Act was amended once to provide for exemption of sales of foodgrains by the Central Government and by the wholesale co-operative societies to primary co-operative societies and for reducing the rate of tax on hides and skins to one per cent and shifting the levy to the point of last purchase in the State. Measures under contemplation on the administrative side, to which reference has been made in part I of my speech, are (1) creation of a full-fledged Enforcement Wing to extend the scope of the Intelligence Section throughout the State, (2) establishment of more check-posts at strategic points and (3) rationalisation of jurisdictions of the assessing officers having regard to the work-load of each office.

The Intelligence Section the jurisdiction of which was confined to Bangalore City was extended to Bangalore Urban District in September 1963. The administration of the five check-posts established around Bangalore City, three of which were commissioned in August 1963 and the remaining two in October 1963, was also entrusted to the Section. Though part of the resources of the Section had

to be diverted to the administration of the check-posts and collating and transmitting the information collected at the check-posts, vigilance work was also kept up. As many as 5,408 cases of contravention of Section 28-A of the Act were booked, apart from a number of minor cases which were let off with warning, during the year 1963-64. During the period of the year when the check-posts were in operation, 2,36,242 goods vehicles were checked by the staff of the Section at the check-posts and places other than check-posts. An aggregate of Rs. 2.36 lakhs was collected by the Section by way of amounts in lieu of confiscation, compounding fees in respect of offences, etc. The indirect impact which the working of the Section is bound to make as a deterrent to tax-evasion and in the shape of providing material to the assessing officers to enhance the taxable turnover is more important than the amount directly collected in lieu of confiscation.

The following are the figures of Demand, Collection and Balance under the Act for the last five years:—

MYSORE SALES TAX

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE

(In lakhs)

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance (including items covered by stay orders, non-expiry of notice time)*
	1959-60		
Arrears ..	157.52	59.49	98.02
Current ..	572.81	476.30	96.52
Total ..	730.33	535.79	194.54
	1960-61		
Arrears ..	162.37	64.93	97.45
Current ..	598.05	534.13	63.91
Total ..	760.42	599.06	161.36

(*In lakhs*)

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance (including items covered by stay orders, non-expiry of notice time)*
	1961-62		
Arrears ..	132.34	46.54	85.80
Current ..	742.24	663.37	78.82
Total ..	874.54	709.92	164.62
	1962-63		
Arrears ..	127.47	50.52	76.96
Current ..	886.27	793.92	92.34
Total ..	1,013.74	844.44	169.30
	1963-64		
Arrears ..	140.41	59.80	80.61
Current ..	1,041.10	934.85	106.25
Total ..	1,181.51	994.65	186.86

The balance at the end of the year 1963-64 is explained as follows :—

	(In lakhs)
1. Amounts, time for payment of which had not expired or covered by Departmental action ..	76.15
2. Amounts covered by appeals etc., where the competent authorities including the High Court have granted stay orders or instalment facility	50.41
3. Amounts covered by action for recovering under the Revenue Recovery Act	32.10
4. Amounts referred to courts by means of applications or prosecutions	17.08
5. Amounts found irrecoverable and covered by action for write off	11.12
Total ..	186.86

Note.—Adequate security is generally obtained in cases where stay orders are issued.

The Mysore Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1957

The tax under the Act is collected at the point of first sale in the State and as the number of first dealers liable to pay the tax is not large the administration is comparatively smooth. The rates of tax under the Act have remained unchanged from the year 1960. There has been a steady rise of receipts under the Act over the last five years as borne out by the figures given below :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*(In lakhs) Balance*
1959-60 ..	96.25	95.30	0.95
1960-61 ..	120.72	120.10	0.63
1961-62 ..	128.39	127.72	0.67
1962-63 ..	147.63	147.36	0.27
1963-64 ..	152.60	152.06	0.54

The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

The Department administers the Central Sales Tax. Act, 1956 in its application to this State. This law is virtually complementary to the local sales tax laws and its enforcement is inter-woven with that of the latter. In step with the rising trend of the receipts under the Mysore Sales Tax Act, the revenue under this Act has also been steadily going up. The following are the Demand, Collection and Balance figures for the last five years :—

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*(In lakhs) Balance*
1959-60 ..	103.94	83.24	20.69
1960-61 ..	107.97	94.41	13.56
1961-62 ..	126.95	113.27	13.68
1962-63 ..	147.49	134.28	13.21
1963-64 ..	241.87	216.87	25.00

The Mysore Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957.

A notable development deserving reference in relation to this Act is the administrative changes brought about at the beginning of the current year. Till then, the administration of the law at the levels of assessment, collection and first appeal vested with the officers of the Revenue Department with the exception of only six circles, where, for assessment work there were separate Agricultural Income Tax Officers. As I had indicated in my Budget Speech last

year, the said administrative arrangement was not conducive for efficient enforcement of the Act or to secure the maximum yield of revenue thereunder. I had also indicated the administrative changes the Government had in view to set right the position. The changes, namely, taking over the administration of the Act by the Commercial Taxes Department at all levels, creation of six additional assessment circles, appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes at the headquarters to co-ordinate and supervise the work of the assessing officers have been implemented as planned. The changes naturally gave rise to some dislocation of work in the initial stages, retarding the progress of assessment and collection to some extent. The initial difficulties have been largely over-come and the offices under the new set up can now be said to have settled down to normal work. It is hoped that the impact of the administrative changes referred to on the revenues under the Act will be more perceptible in the coming years.

In the light of the views expressed by the Hon. Members of the House some measure of concession was extended to the assessees in respect of replanting and maintenance of immature plants by means of an amendment to the Act during the current year. There was no other amendment.

In the matter of recovery of tax under the Act the Department has to depend on the co-operation of the Revenue Department as the law as it stands provides for no other mode of recovery than as arrears of land revenue. Steps are being taken to gear up collection work under the existing machinery. Further measures will be taken if the progress of collection does not come up to expectation.

The statistics of demand, collection and balance under the Act are given below :—

(*In lakhs*)

Year	*Demand*	*Collection*	*Balance*
1959-60 ..	112.33	94.49	17.84
1960-61 ..	103.58	81.14	22.44
1961-62 ..	89.38	62.76	26.62
1962-63 ..	102.70	80.26	22.44
1963-64 ..	101.54	75.67	25.87

The Mysore Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.

The receipts under this Act have been steadily going up from year to year. Ninety per cent of the entertainment tax realised is assignable to the concerned local bodies. The provisions of the Act have not undergone any change since the Act came into force, barring the levy of a surcharge of 25 per cent of tax from 1st October 1962. The following are the statistics of revenue under the Act for the last five years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Demand	*Collection*	*Balance*
	1959-60		
Ent. Tax ..	58.54	58.07	0.48
Show Tax ..	4.36	4.15	0.21
	1960-61		
Ent. Tax ..	66.34	65.96	0.38
Show Tax ..	4.48	4.29	0.18
	1961-62		
Ent. Tax ..	75.07	74.98	0.19
Show Tax ..	4.53	4.38	0.16
	1962-63		
Ent. Tax ..	93.66	93.25	0.41
Show Tax ..	5.33	5.18	0.15
	1963-64		
Ent. Tax ..	114.05	113.29	0.76
Show Tax ..	6.25	6.10	0.15

The Mysore Betting Tax Act.

The Act has practical applicability to Bangalore and Mysore Cities where Races are held, and to the racing seasons. From the statistics given below it may be seen that the annual receipts under the Act have almost doubled in the five years period commencing from the year 1959-60.

Year	*Revenue realised under the Act*
1959-60	13.63
1960-61	14.97
1961-62	19.26
1962-63	22.08
1963-64	25.99

SURVEY, SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS PLAN SCHEMES

Consolidation of Holdings

The Scheme of consolidation of Holdings continued to be in force in four districts of Belgaum Division and in one District, of Gulbarga Division under the Provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 and the Hyderabad Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1956, respectively. The Scheme of consolidation of Holdings is eligible for Central assistance to the extent of 25 per cent of the gross ependiture. The object of the scheme is to bring together scattered holdings of multiple holders into compact blocks and thereby help the land holders to increase agricultural production. The scheme has been enforced in respect of 657 villages covering an area of 14.95 lakhs of Acres of lands up to December 1964, since the inception of the scheme.

Cadestral Survey of Inam Villages

There were 2,103 Inam villages in the Old Mysore Area. Out of them, 2,091 villages have been surveyed and 1,405 villages have been settled up to the end of December 1964. For expeditious completion of Inam Survey work, this scheme is included in the III Five Year Plan, from 1961-62. The detailed Survey is expected to be completed in the remaining 12 villages by the end of March 1965. The Record of Rights, hissa survey work of 150 villages is proposed to be completed by the staff during 1965-66. The Settlement of remaining villages will be taken up along with Revision Settlement of all villages of State after the standard rates are approved by the Legislature.

Survey and Land Records—City Survey

All cities and towns are to be surveyed under the provisions of the Land Revenue Act. Twenty-four important towns in Belgaum Division were surveyed under the City Survey system and the work is in progress in three towns.

The object of the City Survey is to provide an accurate topographical map for administrative purposes and to detect encroachments and to ascertain Land Revenue, etc. The scheme for the introduction of City survey of Bangalore is under consideration of Government.

Revision Settlement

Revision settlement enquiries have been completed in 38 Zones covering 169 taluks in the State. Three Taluks, *viz.*, Raichur, Deodurga and Gangavathi in Raichur District are due for revision in 1973. Shahapur taluk, Gulbarga District is due for revision in 1968. The Settlement Reports of the respective Zones have been published as prescribed and the objections received within the stipulated period along with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioners have been received from the Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records for action under Section 121 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964.

EXPEDITIOUS DISPOSAL OF DHARKHAST APPLICATIONS

As on 1st November 1956, roughly a total extent of 17,42,092 acres and 15 guntas of Government unoccupied land was available for disposal out of which an extent of 9,46,976 acres 15 guntas has been disposed of up to the end of April 1964. The balance of cultivable land available for disposal as on 1st May 1964 was 7,95,116-00 acres.

By way of rationalisation of Government lands, Government appointed local committees for each Taluk for determining the areas which might be disposed of for cultivation and the areas which might be transferred for afforestation to the Forest Department. It is expected that the bulk of the Government lands which are available for disposal will be disposed of and that a large number of landless poor persons would be able to secure lands in the not distant future.

As a result of the recommendations received from the Taluk Committees from 17 districts out of 20, Government in their Order No. RD 32 LAD 62, dated 1st August 1964 have ordered the transfer of an extent of 56,397 acres of forest land from the Forest Department to the Revenue Department and an extent of 3,31,186 acres from the Revenue Department to the Forest Department for afforestation purposes.

ENDOWMENT

Government propose to develop several important places of pilgrimage in the State such as Sri Mahadevaswamy temple, Shri Biligirirangaswamy temple, Mullambika temple in Killur, Gokarna, Ulvi and Devarayanadurga and to organise services in the various religious Institutions on proper lines. Having all these considerations in view, Government have recently appointed Shri Anna Rao, Retired Executive Officer of Tirupathi Devasthanams as an Adviser of the Endowment Department for a period of one year. Development of the Mysore Charities at Thirupathi have also been undertaken.

It has been decided to celebrate the Mahamasthakabhisheka ceremony at Sravanabelagola in February/March 1966. In order to develop Sravanabelagola as a place of pilgrimage and Tourist centre, Government have approved a general scheme for the formation of a New Township at Sravanabelagola at an estimated cost of Rs. 59.50 lakhs. Specific sanction has been given to the works included in the first stage of the scheme such as a multi-storeyed building, cottages, etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.10 lakhs. A loan of Rs. 7 lakhs has also been sanctioned to the Institution at Sravanabelagola for meeting initially the expenditure on the said items of works.

Survey of Wakfs, Mysore Area.

Under the provisions of the Wakf Act, 1954, the State Government have to make arrangements for conducting a

survey of wakf properties existing in the State. Accordingly the Commissioner for Endowments in Mysore, has been appointed as Commissioner for Wakfs and in their Order No. RD 8 CWF 61, dated 2nd December 1961, Government sanctioned a scheme for the survey of wakfs in the old Mysore Area. The survey has disclosed the following particulars :—

		Rs.
No. of wakfs surveyed	..	4,948
No. of properties surveyed	..	9,005 (including the wakfs shown above)
Total value of the wakf properties	..	18.26 crores
Assessment	..	68,267.64
Estimated Expenditure on survey	..	1.13 lakhs

Bombay Area.

In Government Order No. RD 20 CWF 63, dated 17th July 1964 a scheme for the survey of wakfs in the Bombay Karnatak area was sanctioned at an expenditure of Rs. 35,000 and the Deputy Commissioners of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara Districts have been appointed as Additional Commissioners of Wakfs. The scheme is likely to commence shortly.

Coorg.

As there are very few wakfs in the Coorg District, the survey work has been entrusted to Tahsildars and Parapathegars who will function as Assistant Commissioners of Wakfs and Revenue Inspectors of Wakfs, respectively.

Hyderabad Area.

The administration of Wakfs taken over by the erstwhile Hyderabad Muslim Wakfs Board was entrusted to the Local Committee for the Hyderabad Karnatak area at Gulbarga until it was dissolved in 1961. The administration of the said wakfs is now under the control of the Mysore State Board of Wakfs. The question whether a detailed survey of wakfs need be undertaken in this area is under examination.

General.

The lists of surveyed wakfs have been forwarded to the Board as required under the Law and the Board is taking necessary further action in this behalf. The Board has also undertaken the registration of wakfs in the Districts by opening emergency offices at the District Headquarters and collection of wakf fund as a "Crash" programme.

Stamps and Registration.

With the rise in the market value of the properties and the increase in the rates of stamp duty and registration fee, it is considered necessary to prevent possible leakage of the revenue of the Department due to under-valuation by the public of immovable properties mentioned in the instruments presented for Registration, by introducing suitable amendment to the legislation, strengthening the inspection staff and by reorganisation of the Department of Registration and Stamps. The proposals are under examination.

Land Revenue.

During 1964-65, recovery of Land Revenue, Takavi, etc., could not be enforced in several areas of the state as they were affected by conditions of scarcity. The situation has generally improved now. In order to improve the resources position, it is considered necessary to undertake a special drive to recover the amounts due to Government by way of land revenue and other Government dues. In this connection, Government have already permitted the Deputy Commissioners to appoint four process servers in each taluk and have also impressed upon them the need for stepping up the recoveries. Wherever necessary, special staff such as Additional Tahsildars, etc., have also been sanctioned.

STATISTICS

Statistics relating to Land Utilisation, Crop pattern and Production, Vital Statistics, Community Development

Statistics, Rainfall, Seasonal Conditions, Whole Sale Price Statistics, Retail Price Statistics for working out Consumer Price Index Numbers, Building Construction Statistics, Statistics of Local Bodies, Education Statistics, Health Statistics, Industrial and other Statistics are being collected for the latest year, while those collected for the previous year are included in the Departmental Bulletins and Publications. Work on State Income Estimation for the latest year and District-wise estimation for certain Sectors is underway.

Sample Surveys and Census.

Census of Government Employees, Census of Employees in Municipalities, Census of Employees in Government Industrial Undertakings are being conducted for the latest year.

Sample Surveys for the estimation of average yield on several principal food and non-food crops during the year 1964-65 have been undertaken. Similar surveys to estimate area and production of Coconut and Arecanut and principal crops and survey of drinking water facilities, and production of Handloom cloth are being conducted. The 18th round of the National Sample Survey relating to Socio-economic aspects has been completed and the 19th round of National Sample Survey, a part of which falls in this year, is in progress. Sample Registration Scheme and Sample Census of Population are also in progress.

Publications

Publications such as Quarterly Bulletins of Statistics, Statistical Abstract, Statistical Outline, Review of Community Development Programme, Public Sector Undertakings in Mysore, Agricultural Statistics, Quarterly Economic Situation, Fire Statistics, and Expenditure of Municipalities, etc., for the latest year are being issued as and when ready.

During the year 1964-65, the following four Schemes were sanctioned by the Government outside the Plan Programme. (1) Scheme to study the impact of Plan Programmes on levels of consumption, employment, etc.,

sponsored by the Planning Commission with full assistance (2) Scheme to assess the Applied Nutrition Programme sponsored by the UNICEF with 2/3rd assistance, (3) to estimate, at the Block Level, Production of important crops in Chitradurga District sponsored by the I.C.A.R. with full assistance and (4) Scheme to improve the registration and maintenance of Vital Statistics sponsored by the Registrar General of India with 75 per cent assistance.

Anti-Corruption and Inspection

During the year the Directorate of Anti-Corruption was entrusted with the Inspection of all officers other than offices of Divisional Commissioners and those of equivalent rank, in addition to investigation into cases of corruption and inefficiency against Government Servants and holding of Departmental Proceedings.

During the ten months since 1st April 1964, this Directorate has investigated 1,209 petitions and has taken action for institution of disciplinary Proceedings under the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules, 1957 in 111 cases. In addition, one Gazetted and 11 Non-Gazetted Officers were trapped for demand and acceptance of illegal gratification and necessary further action has been taken in all these cases.

Regular Departmental Enquiries under the Classification, Control and Appeal Rules are in progress against 39 Gazetted and 92 Non-Gazetted Officers, while such enquiries have been completed in regard to 27 Gazetted and 80 Non-Gazetted Officers and reports sent to the concerned heads of Departments and Government. In respect of reports earlier sent orders have been passed in the case of 33 Gazetted and 52 Non-Gazetted Officers during the above period. A Class I Officer of the Medical Department was convicted by a Court of Law.

In addition to action taken to investigate and punish Corrupt Government Servants enquiries have been entrusted to officers of this Directorate in connection with two Municipalities and a Co-operative Society. The enquiries are in

progress. Inspection of 10 offices of Heads of Departments and 10 subordinate offices has been conducted during the period under report.

POLICE

Law and Order

The Police Force had to face certain difficult problems during the year. From July to September 1964, the students of the colleges in the Northern Districts of the State resorted to an agitation for the reduction of tuition fees. The Police Force, however acted with great restraint and brought the situation under control.

Crimes

As a result of the disturbances on account of the student agitation and food situation there has been a certain increase in the incidence of Crime. Murders have shown a downward trend, but dacoities, robberies and house breaking and thefts have shown a rise. Despite the heavy responsibilities in regard to the enforcement of various social legislations, special and local laws, the police have discharged their duties with diligence and efficiency and have kept the crime situation fairly under control.

Prohibition

Prohibition is now in force in all the Districts of New Mysore State except in the Districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bangalore (excluding Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks in Bangalore District).

There has been a decrease in the number of cases detected and this is attributable to a certain extent to the introduction of the common Prohibition Act, in which the penal provisions have been made severe for some types of offences.

Reorganisation

The Bangalore City Police Force was reorganised during the year 1963 so as to have better policing in the growing city. Though the City has been provided with additional men, mobile police stations, a radio control room and an officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector General of Police (designated as the Commissioner of Police) with 4 Deputy Commissioners of Police to assist him, the full impact of the reorganisation is yet to be felt as a large number of Police Constables has to be recruited, trained and posted.

The Scheme for the establishment of Fire Service Stations in District Headquarters and other important Towns in the State is under consideration of the Government. A Fire Station for Davangere has been sanctioned by the Government. Location of Fire Stations at Shimoga and Gulbarga are under consideration of Government. The bottleneck has been paucity of funds.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Forensic Science Laboratory at Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 3.50 lakhs (non-recurring) and Rs. 25,000 (recurring).

A Police Research Centre with a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, 1 Typist and 3 Police Constable Orderlies sanctioned by the Government has started functioning. Analysis and Study of specialised crimes and problems of a general nature affecting the Police studies of crime relating to definite groups or classes of people in select areas have been undertaken to find out causes and solution.

For the effective enforcement of the Food Control Orders and sealing of the State Borders, Government have sanctioned the creation of 73 check posts and 12 mobile squads provided with 12 Jeeps, with the total staff of 170 Head Constables and 255 Police Constables at a total cost of Rs. 7.50 lakhs (recurring) and Rs. 2.67 lakhs (non-recurring). The Police are working in liaison with the Revenue and Food Departments in the prevention and

detection of hoarding of foodgrains, profiteering and other offences under the Food Control Orders.

Police Housing

With a view to improving the morale and efficiency of the Police Force, steps have been taken to provide residential quarters to the personnel at the cost of the Government under the Police Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. A total of 1,953 Quarters has been constructed. The construction of quarters for 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 140 Head Constables and 764 Police Constables is nearing completion. Quarters for 23 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 79 Head Constables and 833 Police Constables are at various stages of execution. The outstanding feature of the year is the project of construction of 324 quarters at the City Armed Reserve Headquarters, Mysore Road, 100 quarters at Adugodi and quarters for 9 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 71 Head Constables and 395 Police Constables at Gulbarga.

The total expenditure incurred on the scheme up to the end of September 1964 since its inception is Rs. 228.23 lakhs of which the State has contributed a sum of Rs. 92.59 lakhs and the balance of Rs. 135.64 lakhs is loan assistance from the Government of India.

Home Guards

The Scheme of expansion of the Organisation sanctioned in November 1962 was gradually implemented. The actual strength of Home Guards as on 15th January 1965 in the State stood at 8,397 (*i.e.*, 6,178 trained and 2,219 under training).

As regards future programme, the question of extending the organisation to the Taluka and Village levels is under consideration.

Civil Defence

Between 15th June 1964 and 31st January 1965, Basic Civil Defence Course for the various batches of trainees

comprising of both officials and Home Guards was conducted by the Home Guards Training Centre, Bangalore. In all, about 236 trainees completed this training.

PRISONS

The expenditure of the Department which was to the tune of 31.9 lakhs during 1957-58 has increased to 45 lakhs during 1964-65. The increase is also partly due to the several reformative and ameliorative measures introduced by Government in Jails.

TRANSPORT

(MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT)

Administration of Road Transport in Mysore State

Road Transport has come to play an increasingly important role in the national economy on account of the adaptability and flexibility of the Road Transport System. Consequent on the various plans and increased tempo of development activities in the sphere of trade and industry, it was considered necessary to provide greater scope and opportunity for the Road Transport by throwing open a greater area of operation.

In view of this, the quota of inter-State permits to ply goods vehicles regularly are being revised between Mysore and other neighbouring States from time to time, namely, Bombay, Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and Goa.

Opening of Treasuries at Regional Transport Offices

In order to facilitate the owners of motor vehicles to pay taxes and fees on their vehicles and to achieve proper accounting, a treasury has been opened at the Regional Transport Office, Belgaum and opening of similar treasuries in other Districts also is in offing.

Progress in the Installation of Weigh Bridges

Government have sanctioned the purchase and erection of 21 Weigh Bridges at various strategic places in the State with a view to check overloaded lorries and bring them to book. So far seven weigh bridges have been commissioned and one more is ready to be commissioned for use shortly. The remaining weigh bridges are expected to be commissioned during the next year since the civil portion of the work is under construction.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Eight hundred and ten Community Receiving Sets were installed up to 1963-64 on 50 per cent subsidy basis, covering about 2,365 villages.

Five hundred eighty-two Radio Rural Forums and 57 Women and Children Listening Clubs have been organised so far under the Community Development Schemes based on Farm Forums Scheme of Canada.

Two State Information Centres, one at Bangalore and the other at Hubli, and 3 District Information Centres at Gulbarga, Mangalore and Karwar have been opened.

A documentary film 'Malnad—its life and people'—has been produced with the assistance of the Films Division of Government of India. Production of Documentary Film on Sharavathy Valley Project has also been taken up. The Department has revived the monthly publications in English and Kannada. In addition to this, Dasara Souvenir in English and Kannada, a Booklet on Tibetan Refugees, Tirumalai Charities, Booklet on 'Mysore Ports' were brought out by this Department. The Publication entitled 'Panchayati Rajya' in Kannada (8,500 copies) is being published regularly by this Department.

Tourism

During the Third Plan, a total Plan outlay of Rs. 23.5 lakhs has been allotted for development of tourism in the

State. During the first four years of the Plan period one Tourist Hotel at Jog Falls and Rest Houses (one each at Jog Falls, Aihole and Brindavan) taken up under Part II Scheme (financed by the Central and State Governments) have been completed and commissioned. Construction of the Rest House at Mangalore is in progress. Under Part III Scheme (financed entirely by the State), Tourist House at Bidar was built and additions and improvements were effected to the existing quarters and bungalows at Aihole, Tungabhadra and Nandi Hills. Construction of Tourist Rest Houses at Gulbarga, Basava Kalyan, Mahadeshwara Betta and Devarayanadurga is in progress. In addition to this, Master Plans have been drawn up for the development of Nandi Hills and Jog Falls as International Tourist Centres. An airstrip is coming up at Hassan to facilitate foreign tourists to visit Belur and Halebid. Government of India have agreed to share 50 per cent of the expenditure for the construction of Canteen-*cum*-Rest Houses at Somanathpur and Sravanabelogola. The Canteen building at Hampi is nearing completion.

MYSORE STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION.

1. General.

The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation has recorded considerable progress during the year 1964. The Corporation was able to implement two major programmes of nationalisation of passenger transport services under the Five Year Plans—one in Hassan Pocket on 26th October 1961 and the other in Mysore Pocket on 5th March 1962 with 193 and 85 vehicles to operate the services in the respective pockets. The fleet strength of the Organisation has increased to 1,922 passenger vehicles and 106 departmental vehicles and the labour force to 13,320 as on 1st January 1965. The Passenger Transport Services are operated on 1,600 routes covering a route mileage of 49,951 miles and catering to the transport needs of more than

5.27 lakh passengers every day all over the State. With the nationalisation of services in Hassan and Mysore pockets and augmentation of services in the old pockets, the Road Transport Operations of the Corporation are spread over more than 2/3 of the Mysore State as at present.

The capital investment in the Road Transport Corporation has increased to Rs. 12.79 crores as on 31st March 1964. The Corporation has earned a gross revenue of Rs. 9.59 crores during the year 1963-64 and the operations have yielded a net surplus of about Rs. 54 lakhs after meeting all the working expenses during the year, compared with Rs. 52.76 lakhs in the year 1962-63.

Progress of Road Transport under Five Year Plan

First Five Year Plan.

During the First Five Year Plan (1951-56), the extension of nationalisation of passenger transport operations was mainly confined to taking over of certain important routes linking Bangalore and Mysore with other important places in the Old Mysore State.

Second Five Year Plan.

During the Second Plan the Road Transport in Mysore State could make an appreciable progress in the execution of the various schemes. An outlay of Rs. 430.47 lakhs was anticipated during the Second Plan period and out of this, the Organisation was able to invest Rs. 389.04 lakhs on vehicles, buildings and equipments thus utilising more than 90 per cent of the outlay provided.

The Corporation was able to purchase 591 vehicles and take over an additional route mileage of 11,600 miles, by way of expansion and augmentation of services during the Second Plan period.

Third Five Year Plan.

The proposed outlay for the Development Schemes of Road Transport during the Third Five Year Plan period is

Rs. 425 lakhs. The physical targets in terms of passenger vehicles and the additional route mileage to be taken over during the plan period are 729 vehicles and 14,480 routes mileage respectively.

The management of Road Transport was entrusted to a statutory Corporation under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1960 with effect from 1st August 1961.

The following are the achievements during the Plan period:—

1961-62	..	394 vehicles purchased and Hassan and Mysore pockets taken over with 162 routes with 9,900 miles.
1962-63	..	139 vehicles purchased.
1963-64	..	72 vehicles purchased.
1964-65 (to end of September 1964)		197 vehicles purchased.

The programme of the Corporation during the ensuing financial year 1965-66 envisages a plan outlay of Rs. 171 lakhs made up of Rs. 30 lakhs to be provided by the Government of Mysore under the Plan Budget and a matching contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs by the Central Government and the remaining amount to be financed from the internal sources of the Corporation.

COURTS

The Courts in South Kanara and Bellary Districts were reorganised from 2nd January 1964.

Among other things new courts were created at Hadagalli, Belthangady and Bantwal and the Courts of the Munsiff-Magistrates, Kudligi and Harapanahally were given civil powers.

The Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964 providing uniform structure of the Civil Courts was brought into force from 1st July 1964.

On several representations of the litigant public, the residents and the Bar Associations of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga, new District Courts have been established at

Kolar, Tumkur and Chitradurga from 1st October 1964, to provide cheaper and speedier administration of justice for the public of those districts.

Small Savings Scheme

This State surpassed the net target fixed under the Small Savings Scheme by collecting Rs. 5.05 crores as against Rs. 3.13 crores during 1963-64. The State has set a target of Rs. 5.13 crores for the year 1964-65 and by the end of December, the net collection is Rs. 233.78 lakhs. Special drives have been undertaken in all Districts. It is hoped that the net target is likely to be reached.

It is proposed to hold a Padayatra at Bijapur on the 13th March 1965 on the lines of the Padayatra held at Gulbarga during January, 1964. The District School Board, Bijapur, has been converted into a Bachat School Board with the result that more than 4,500 Cumulative Time Deposit accounts have been opened and every teacher is contributing a minimum of Rs. 5 to Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. Similarly, about 2,500 teachers of Tumkur District have also opened Cumulative Time Deposit accounts.

The Mysore Iron and Steel, Ltd., Bhadravathi, has maintained the distinction of being the first and the biggest Bachat Factory in the country under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme. This achievement was suitably recognised by presenting the Small Savings Shield to the Factory. The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravathi, the Government Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, and the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore, have been converted into Bachat Factories.

The performance of this State in respect of opening of Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts is noteworthy and so far as many as 14,000 Cumulative Time Deposit accounts have been opened by the end of December, 1964, bringing the total collection under this to Rs. 29.12 lakhs. Shibirs to impart training to authorised agents under the Small Savings Scheme were organised in 12 out of 20 districts and

669 agents received training. Similar programmes will be conducted in the remaining districts during the next financial year. Three hundred and three active agents in the State could collect an amount of 49.31 lakhs for the period from 1st April 1964 to 31st December 1964. Two hundred and thirty-three Bachat Grams were formed during the same period.

In order to give wide publicity to the Scheme, a quarterly magazine entitled "Savings" has been started with effect from August 1964 and action is being taken to produce effective literature and to put up attractive hoardings in various important cities and towns. Audio and Visual publicity through projectors and films is being given whenever large mass of people congregate. A special drive to cover colleges and schools under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme has also been launched recently.

There is very good response in regard to the formation of Savings Groups in Government Offices and industrial undertakings (both Government and private). A scheme to link the Defence Deposit Certificates with the payment of land revenue has also been prepared.

STATE ACCOUNTS

Government have entrusted the work of maintaining Provident Fund accounts of the Triple Benefit Scheme to the State Accounts Department in Government Order No. ED 65 SES 62, dated 24th August 1963. The salient features of the Scheme have been explained and the doubts and difficulties felt by the Educational Institutions have been clarified.

The full complement of the staff sanctioned for the audit of Panchayati Raj Institutions is now appointed and it is expected that the audit work will be current by the end of the year 1965-66.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

The Mysore Government Insurance Department has now been transacting Compulsory Life Insurance business for the employees of the Mysore Government. The Motor Insurance Business is being done on a competitive basis.

In the life branch, during the year 1963-64, 10,582 policies for an assurance of Rs. 2.72 crores yielding monthly premium income of Rs. 97,000 were issued. During the current year for eight months, 5,368 policies for the assurance of Rs. 1.41 crores yielding a monthly premium income of Rs. 51,000 have been issued.

The business of the Motor Insurance Scheme continues to show progress. During the year 1963-64, 8,128 vehicles yielding a premium income of Rs. 8.98 lakhs were issued as against 7,626 vehicles for a premium income of Rs. 8.45 lakhs in the year 1962-63. During the current year for a period of nine months, 6,494 vehicles yielding a premium income of Rs. 7.21 lakhs have been insured.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Before we adjourn, I wish to tell the House that with regard to the point raised by the Hon'ble Members, a considered ruling will be given later on.

We will now rise to meet to-morrow at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Fifty Minutes past Ten of the Clock to meet at One of the Clock on Tuesday, the 2nd March 1965.